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Poetry.

PRETTY FAIR AFTER ALL

With eyes of many colors, many hues,
We look at things and all get different views;
But when we meet, and view with view compare,
Why, bless your hearts, all things look pretty fair.

We speak in many tongues these latter days,
And find more faults to blame than good to praise;
But when the speech is done to the last letter,
Each one admits this world is getting better.

Even the ones that wore the narrow face,
And said that we were heading for some place,
Now hug a thought, a haunting, shadowy shape,
Half fear, half hope, that we may yet escape.

Oh! it is good to live these latter days—
So good we just would like to live always;
For we are getting better everywhere,
And all around us things look pretty fair.

The thoughts that youth was wont to think,
The hopes now dead forevermore,
Came from the lines of faded ink
As sweet and earnest as of yore.

I laid the letters by and dreamed
The dear dead past to life again;
The present and its purpose seemed
A fading vision full of pain.

Then, with a sudden shout of glee,
The children burst into the room,
Their little faces were to me
As sunrise in the cloud of gloom.

The world was full of meaning still.
For love will live though loved ones die;
I turned upon life's darkened hill
And greeted in the morning sky.
—Frederick George Scott, in Boston Transcript.

NEVER A BABY.

"Can any one tell," asked the teacher,
"Who lived in the world long ago,
Yet never were babies, no never,
But as big as the people you know?"

She'd just been telling the children
That "Dewey and all his men
Were tiny boys once," and was showing
Their height on a desk with her pen.

No scholar could answer the question,
Nor many old folks we believe
Until without thinking a moment—
The teacher meant Adam and Eve.

She patiently smiled as she waited,
Then exclaimed in surprise: "Well, well!
Who lived on the earth and was never
A baby or boy, can't you tell?"

A little hand there is uplifted.
Said the teacher: "Ah, now Johnnie
Will tell us, I know, the right answer!"
Shouts Johnnie: "You mean Uncle Sam."
—Edward B. Grimes, in Penny Magazine.

Miscellany.

WITH THEIR EYES OPEN.

A young man who takes an early train at Fifty-seventh street, Chicago, every morning is in the habit of eating breakfast at a "cafe" near the station. He entered the restaurant only a few minutes before train time recently and asked the waitress if she would please hurry things for him.

"All right," she cheerily replied. "We have beefsteak, ham and eggs and sausage."

"Ham and eggs, please, and have the ham well done."

"How about the eggs, will you have them with their eyes open, or do you want eggs that have been put to sleep?"

The young man's blank stare moved her to hurriedly explain: "That is, do you prefer your eggs friend on one side or turned over?"

He took his eggs with their eyes open.

THEN SHE EXPAINED.

Organization.

"I'm g-g-going right home to mamma! Boo hoo!"

"My darling wife, what has happened?"

"M-Mr. Jones w-won't buy Mrs. J-J-Jones the spring b-bonnnet she wants, and the W-Wives' union has ordered us all out. Oh! I'm so unhappy. Boo hoo!"
—Puck.

As It Seemed to Him.

"How shall we govern the Filipinos?" asked the interviewer.

"I don't know," answered the busy miltary man. "It will be time enough to think of that when we get them out of the notion of trying to govern us."—Washington Evening Star.

Those Annoying Clocks.

First Cook (reading)—Wanted,to go to Connecticut, a first-class cook. Good wages.

Second Cook—Niver on yer loife, Sure. Isn't that where they make alarum clocks?—Jeweler's Weekly.

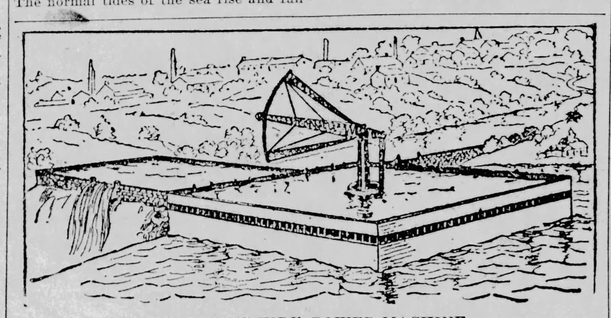
HARNESSING TIDES.

THE OCEAN COMPELLED TO PERFORM LABOR FOR MAN.

An Invention by a New Yorker to Get Force From the Tides, Ebbing or Flowing.

Among the newly patented inventions which are intended to make nature work for the people of the earth is one taken out by William Reed, of New York city, for using the tides as a source of power.

It is particularly interesting because of the ingenious manner in which the device would provide a constant output of power from the intermittent action of the tides. The normal tides of the sea rise and fall



MR. REED'S TIDE POWER MACHINE.

once in a little less than thirteen hours, but there is a period known as slack water at the ebb and flow of each tide, when for nearly or about an hour the height of the waters does not change. It was to use this power developed by the rising and falling of the tides during their five hours or so of continuous motion as to get an output of power during the slack water period that set Mr. Reed's brain at work and the illustration shows how he has solved the problem.

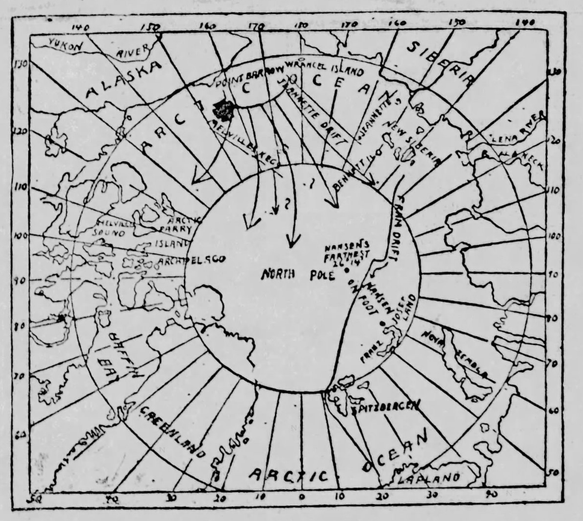
In Mr. Reed's scheme he would place his tide machines along the shores of inlets or tidal rivers at places where either by means of a dam across a natural inlet, or by the construction of an artificial basin, he could have a means of catching and holding waters raised to the high-tide level by nature. These waters he would shut in by tidal gates. In front of such a dam he would moor a great square float whose upward and downward motion would be the main source of his power supply. The deck of this float would be made water-tight and surrounded by a cofferdam, making it into a great water-tight pan.

As the tide fell the float would sink until the tide was at its lowest, giving out power all the time through its weight in descending. At this moment, when slack-water begins, there would naturally be a period of an hour's rest when no power would be available. Now comes in the use of the waters stored behind the dam. The deck of the float at low water would be just below the level of the waters behind the dam. Gates would now open from the dam to the deck pan of the float, sinking it with their weight for the entire time of slack water. By this time the float will have sunk perhaps three-quarters further than the tide first made it descend; that is, that where the normal tide action is six feet, it will have sunk four feet further down by the deck load of water. Now the tide begins to rise and up goes the float, with its load of water, giving out power as it goes up, from its extra floatage capacity. It will rise now, according to Mr. Reed, until the upper level of the deck load of water is considerably above the tidal dam from which it came. Now comes the slack water of high tide, and to still provide upward motion to the float, gates are opened, which will allow the water of the deck to flow gradually out and so enable the float to rise again to its full height, with its deck again about level with the waters behind the tidal dam.

The waters let loose from the deck of the float now flow into a raised basin built beside the float, and from there they go back to the level of the sea in a fall which can be utilized by itself as a power producer. There is no doubt that Mr. Reed's invention will work and he is so enthusiastic about it that he is taking out patents for it all over the world, and he has visions of a time when all the wharves along our river fronts will be his mooring floats decked over, and each one will be given out power at every tide, while it is also serving all the other purposes of a wharf.

Mr. Reed has been so occupied in getting out his patent papers and thinking of the future of his invention that, as he admits, he has as yet had no calculations made as to the amount of power which a float would produce or the cost of it per horse power. His idea is to build each float 600 feet square. Supposing the rise and fall of the tide to be six feet, it would be interesting to know how much power a 600 foot square float would produce and what the estimated cost of the power would be per horse power a year. Twenty dollars a year for a horse power used ten hours a day is considered a fair cost price to-day in the world's markets for power.—New York Sun.

CURRENTS IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN



The Geographical Society of Philadelphia is fairly embarked upon its latest assault upon the problem of discovering the north pole.

The latest polar exploration originated in the course of the ill-fated Jeannette expedition and the later and more successful drift of the Fram, under command of Nansen in his farthest north expedition.

The present project for the determination of polar drift was conceived by Rear Admiral George W. Melville, engineer in chief of the United States navy, who was an officer of the Jeannette expedition. After the disaster that overtook the Jeannette Melville was deputed to search for the lost bodies on the shores of northern Siberia.

In a paper read before the American Philosophical society late in 1897 Rear Admiral Melville proposed the construction of small, strong casks, designed to meet the requirements of a long drift between arctic floes, possibly of three or four years' duration. He suggested that these casks be built of heavy oak staves, steel bars, in order to resist the utmost pressure of ice.

The Geographical Society of Philadelphia undertook to carry out Rear Admiral Melville's novel proposal. For more than a year the society has been engaged upon the execution of the plan. Fifty casks have been constructed in San San Francisco, under the superintendence of Past Chief Engineer George F. Kutz, U. S. N., an officer who is well acquainted with Melville's plans. Specially prepared messages, to be placed inside the casks, are now en route across the continent. In a few days these messages will be inclosed in the casks and the northern journey will begin. By means of Pacific whaling fleets, whose co-operation has been generously granted to the society, and also by the United States cutter Bear, acting for the United States hydrographic service, the casks will be shipped northward. Of the 50, 25 of them will be carried by the steam whalers of the Pacific Steam Whaling company, 15 by the revenue cutter Bear and 10 by whalers owned by George Siebers & Co. During the next year it is contemplated to send 50 additional casks.

To Determine Polar Drifts.

The plan of operation, so far as can be determined at present, is to deposit these casks on ice floes, north of both the American and Asiatic continents, for the purpose of determining the polar drifts. These drifts are believed by many geographers to pass in opposed directions, one northwestward from the Siberian coast, and which is assumed to correspond with the drift of the Fram; the other northeastward from the archipelago lying north of America and issuing eastward in the sea that lies west of Greenland.

ONE OF THE CASKS.

The casks which will be sent through the polar floe are about the size of an ordinary beer keg, but with conical rooded ends of brass. Each cask will contain a glass tube, into which will be inserted a memorandum of the locality of the placing of the casks in the drift, with blank instructions in several languages, requesting the finder, wherever the casks may be drifted, to inscribe on the memorandum the location by latitude and longitude of the find, and with the request to forward this information to the nearest consular representative of the finder's country, or direct to the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Each glass tube is inclosed in a small wooden trough, which will be placed through the bunghole of the cask and the hole will be securely closed.

An Absent-Minded Lover.

An instant later the storm burst upon them.

"Oh, Rose," he cried, "in this supreme moment will you not say you love me?"

"No," answered the brave girl, the forgetful of her maidenly reserve. "For while the tempest howls through the rigging and the ship threatens to founder every moment, the waves do not as yet roll mountain high!"

As for the man, such was his chagrin that he hadn't the presence of mind to whistle for more wind.—Detroit Journal.

The Modern Method.

"It's an awful thing not to know where one's next meal is coming from."

"Yes, but a good many of us married men are experiencing it since the grocery stores got advertising bargain sales."—Indianapolis Journal.

One or the Other.

If our children are delicate, we have their health to worrk about; if not, then their table manners.—From Puck.

How Custer Entered the Army

The story as to how Gen. Custer received his appointment as a cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point is told by the venerable John A. Bingham, now in his 84th year, who is spending his last days at his old home in Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio.

Bingham was one of the founders of the Republican party, and served his district in Congress from 1855 to 1863. One day he received a letter, in a boyish but strong hand, the text of which was something like this:

"I am told you have to appoint a boy to West Point. I am told it makes no difference whether the boy is a Republican or a Democrat. I am a Democrat but I should like to be a soldier, and fight for my country."

The letter was dated at New Rumley, a hamlet in Harrison county, and was signed "George A. Custer." The modern fashion of spelling out one's cognomen had not yet come up, and young Custer—then about seventeen—used merely the initial of his middle name, "Armstrong."

Mr. Brigham knew nothing of the boy, nor of the Custer family. There was something about the frank boyishness of the letter which charmed him, and he appointed young Custer to West Point without ever meeting him.

The boy entered in 1857, and graduated in 1861, just as the Civil War was opening. He reported for duty at Washington. Gen. Winfield Scott gave him dispatches to carry to Gen. Irwin McDowell, then in command of the Army of the Potomac, who assigned him to duty with the Fifth Cavalry. On the day of his arrival at the front he participated in the battle of Bull Run, and showed such courage that Gen. Phil. Kearny selected him as his first aide-de-camp.

In all these years, Mr. Bingham and Custer had never met, nor even exchanged letters, though the former had kept himself informed as to the progress of his protege. A day or two after the battle of Bull Run, Mr. Bingham was writing in his room at the old National

GEN. CUSTER.
At the Close of the Civil War.

Hotel in Washington, when there came a modest rap on the door. Supposing it to be a bell-boy, Mr. Bingham called "Come in!"

The door opened, and a tall, slender, active young man, in lieutenant's uniform, entered. His face had the profile of a Greek god; his eyes were flashing blue, and his fair hair, worn long, lay in golden locks on his collar.

Before Mr. Bingham could speak, the young man began rapidly:

"Mr. Bingham, my name is Custer. You appointed me to West Point. I have just been in my first battle, and I trust I did not prove a coward. I deemed it my duty, sir, to report to you!"

And drawing his tall form to its full height, young Custer gave a military salute.

Bingham, an impulsive man, sprang to his feet and embraced Custer. He had read in the accounts of the battle of the coolness and bravery of the young officer under fire for the first time, and appreciated the modesty which prompted him to say, "I trust I did not prove a coward." The warmest friendship existed between the two men until the unfortunate death of Custer at the battle of the Little Big Horn, July 25, 1876.

NEW RUSSIAN CEREALS.

During the last year the United States Department of Agriculture has had four agricultural explorers at work in different parts of the world, having in view the introduction into the United States of such seeds and plants as may prove to be of economic value. Professor Mark A. Carleton has just returned from Russia. He is confident that some of the seeds he secured will prove of benefit.

The cereal that promises best results is the Kubanka what from the Kuban

NEW GIANT WHEAT.
(Exact size.)

territory, in the Volga region. While this is a spring wheat in Russia, it is believed it can be changed to a winter wheat here. It is harder than any of our wheats, and is the great bread wheat of the Volga region. This wheat needs a warm climate and is expected to give good results in Texas, No-Man's-Land, western Kansas, and eastern Colorado. It does best in Russia, where the annual rainfall is only fifteen inches. In western Kansas the annual rainfall is eighteen inches.

At It Again.

"We see already the influence of the money power in the Philippines," moaned the free silverite. "There is Aguinaldo using a gold whistle."—Philadelphia North American.

Paternal Finesse.

"My son is taking an exhaustive course in political economy."

"What's that for?"

"I had to do something to keep him out of my business."—Chicago Record.

Our New Serial Story.

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THE HOUSE..... ...BY THE LOCK

BY MRS. C. L. WILLIAMSON

Author of "THE WOMAN IN GREY," "FORTUNE'S SPORT," "LADY MARY OF THE DARK HOUSE," ETC.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Stanton, a celebrated traveler returning to London, meets an old American friend, Harvey Farnham, who introduces him to Carson Wildred, of the House by the Lock, and to a rich and beautiful young lady, Karine Cunningham, with whom Wildred appears to be in love. Farnham, who is rich, is staying with Wildred in his lonely house by the river. Stanton dislikes Wildred from the first, and he has a vivid dream that night, in which he sees Farnham drowning. The next day is Christmas Day, and Stanton, impelled by the dream, goes to call on the two men in the lonely house. There is a deal of mystery about his reception, but at last Wildred appears and says that Farnham has left. Stanton believes the man is lying. Stanton then returns to town, receiving, on his way, a mysterious telegram from Farnham, to say that he has been forced to leave for America at once. Stanton has had an indefinable feeling that the telegram is a bogus one. In London he rescues Miss Cunningham in a cycling accident. It is announced that Karine is to marry Wildred. The girl acknowledges to Stanton that she does not love Wildred,and that it is a match of circumstances. Stanton discovers that Wildred has given to Karine a ring which formerly belonged to his friend Farnham. A dead body is found near the Thames, and is believed to be that of Farnham.

CHAPTER XIII.—"KISMET AND MISS CUNNINGHAM."

Had I paused for an instant's reflection I must have felt that it would be impossible for me to take any open notice of the ring, but so great was my surprise at seeing Harvey Farnham's treasured possession on Miss Cunningham's finger that involuntarily I uttered a slight exclamation.

Biting her lip, she hastily withdrew her hand, dashing the pen she had been holding with a petulant little gesture into the desk where she had been writing.

"Why do you look so astonished," she cried, a certain bitterness in her voice, "at seeing me wear my sign of bondage?"

She tried to laugh as she spoke, giving an effect of lightness to the words, but the effort was a failure.

I would not let her continue to think that she was right in the guess she had made as to my emotion.

"It was not wholly that, Miss Cunningham," I returned. "Say, rather, I was surprised at seeing you wear that particular ring."

"It is a remarkable one, isn't it? Far too gorgeous and conspicuous to please me, for myself, but Mr. Wildred was anxious for me to have it. I believe it has been in his family for a long time, and has been handed down from generation to generation of betrothed brides —happier than myself." The last three words were spoken almost in a whisper, but I heard and understood them, as I would have understood the faintest murmur from those lovely lips, so dearly loved.

Some dim awakening thought, scarcely clear to my own consciousness, stirred in my mind at her strange announcement, I could not resist further questioning.

"Did Mr. Wilred tell you that the ring was an heirloom in his family?"

"Yes. There is a romance attached to it."

She sighed faintly as though at the death of romance in her own young life. Then, more quickly:

"Why, Mr. Stanton? Why do you ask me that?"

I could not tell her why; but my heart was bounding with a new vague excitement.

"Forgive my curiosity," I said evasively. "I am interested in all that concerns you."

She turned from me, ostensibly to arrange her scattered papers on the little davenport, and relieved of the thraldom of those lovely eyes, I endeavored to collect my scattered thoughts.

Somehow I felt that I was on the eve of a discovery which might be of vast importance in both our lives. How had Wildred obtained that ring from Harvey Farnham? Why had he lied about it to Karine? That he was a villain and a schemer I was sure, though I had no possible means of proving it. What if this seemingly small matter should put a clue into my hands?

So clever a scoundrel should not have committed himself to a life thus easily disproved, I thought.

Only necessary lies were worth the risk for a man of acumen such as he. But even the most crafty of mortals is fallible. I reflected and liable to make some insignificant mistake, which, like one stone wrongly placed in the foundation of a vast building, renders the whole structure unstable. Possibly Wildred had found a stealthy pleasure in weaving a pretty romance round the ring which he had chosen as the sign of his betrothal, and in weaving it he had forgotten that I, as an acquaintance of Farnham's, might have been conversant with its real history. Or, perhaps, he had not counted upon the fact that Karine might re-tell the version he had given her to me.

I knew how greatly Farnham had valued the marvellous diamond, in its quaint setting, and I remembered how, only on the night of our last meeting, he had reiterated to me his determination to keep it. It was too small to be removed save by cutting, he had said, and I had satisfied myself by observation that he had not exaggerated.

He must then, have gone so far as to have the ring cut from his finger before sailing for America, that he might leave it as a parting pledge of friendship with Carson Wildred.

The rich red-gold circlet hung loosely enough, however, on Karine's slim little finger, and a sudden strong desire that she should allow me to look at it caught hold of me.

"Would it be asking too much," I said, "to have the wonderful heirloom in my hand to examine for a moment?"

Without a word she slipped the ring off and gave it to me, almost as though it were a relief to feel its absence.

In a flash a certain recollection had leaped into my mind. There was an inscription inside. Harvey Farnham had told me. If the ring had been cut, doubtless the words written within would show some trace of the violent treatment to which the band of gold had been subjected; and I wished, for a reason I hardly dared admit to myself, to ascertain if this were the case.

I moved towards the window and, ostensibly catching the light upon the facets of the matchless stone, peped into the circlet. To my surprise, the words inscribed on the gold were "Kismet and Miss Cunningham." They were absolutely unbroken, not a letter blurred, and the surface of the ring gave the appearance of having been untouched since first it was finished. I was certain that it had not been cut. This being so, how had the thing been removed from the finger of its owner?

"You are wondering at the words written inside, aren't you?" Karine asked, coming a little nearer to me. "It does seem extraordinary that they should be there, doesn't it, when you think that the ring was made many years ago, and was not intended for me at all? But—Mr. Wildred has explained the mystery, which is a part of the history of the heirloom and accounts for his being particularly anxious for me to wear it."

I, too, could have explained the "mystery." I had been told by Farnham that the stone had come from the first diamond mine in which he had been interested. It had been fancifully dubbed "Kismet," and the gold mine, which he had lately sold to Carson Wildred, had (as he had informed me that night of our meeting at the theatre) rejoiced in the name of the "Miss Cunningham." Doubtless the inscription was intended to commemorate the fact that the gold forming the ring had been taken from the one mine, the diamond from the other. But, knowing all this, I was none the less anxious to hear what Karine might have to say.

"It does sound an odd coincidence," I remarked. "Will you tell me the story?"

I had a very specific object in carrying on this conversation; but as for Karine, I could feel that her part of it was sustained merely for the sake of keeping me from treading upon more dangerous ground. Yet, despite this nervous anxiety of hers, I could see—or I flattered myself—that she was vaguely surprised and piqued that I should be willing to discuss so trifling a subject during the fleeting moments before Lady Trossidy might be expected to appear.

"You may hear the little romance if you like," the girl said, a faint wistfulness in her sweet voice. "Sixty or seventy years ago, Mr. Wildred tells me, a very dashing ancestor of his fell in love with a Miss Cunningham. That is not a very uncommon name, you know. He was penniless, and she an heiress. Her father would have nothing to do with him, and told him he need not hope to marry his daughter unless within a year he could afford to buy her the finest diamond betrothal ring ever seen in the country.

"The lover vowed it was 'Kismet' that he should marry Miss Cunningham, and swore to return and claim her, by slipping such a ring on her finger, exactly twelve months from the day he was sent away.

"He had the most extraordinary adventures in search of a fortune, always ending in failure, until the last month of the appointed time. He was in India, working in the diamond mines, when one day he found this very stone.

"He sailed at once for England, had the ring made, and the words you see engraved inside. As he had said, he arrived on the very day appointed, but only to find the girl coming out from church after her marriage with another man. He threw the ring at her feet, and flung away; but at her death it was sent back to him again, and though he never married he gave it to his brother's bride on her wedding day. Since then it has remained in the Wildred family."

I could have laughed aloud at this sentimental tale invented by the man whom I now believed had somehow contrived to steal the jewel to account for the commonplace words it would have been difficult to erase. Had I laughed, however, my laughter would have been bitter indeed, ending in an even increased desire to save from him and his trickery the girl I loved.

It is needless to say that I did not laugh, but something of what was in my mind must have been visible on my face, for Karine, as she finished her story, looked at me searchingly. "What are you hiding from me, Mr. Stanton?" she anxiously questioned. "It is about the ring—and if you are my friend, as you say, you will not keep it a secret from me."

"It is about the ring, Miss Cunningham," I replied impulsively. "I can't tell you all, for the facts have hardly yet grouped themselves in my own brain. But if they have such bearing upon your happiness as I have some reason to think, you shall know them as soon as I can make them clear to you. Will you trust me meanwhile—will you try to remember that I am striving to collect facts which may help to release you from the necessity of a marriage unworthy of you? Never for one moment since I saw you last have I let slip the chance of saving you from what you confessed must be a blighted future. Now, I may be mistaken, but I believe that I begin to see my way!"

She looked at the ring, which I had returned to her, with startled, dilating eyes. "Something connected with this!" she murmured.

"es Y. It is as though I had placed my eye to that little circlet, looking through it as through a spyglass towards my goal. I shall work after this, Miss Cunningham, as I could not work before, because I have now a fixed starting point. It may be an intricate tangle that I shall have to unravel, it may be a tedious task, yet——"

"There are only six weeks—less than six weeks to do it!" she murmured, but a faint color had sprung to her cheeks, a light of hope to her eyes.

"Is it not possible," I begged, "if I find myself near success, yet stopped temporarily midway by some unforeseen obstacle, that you can delay your marriage? Let me have that to hope for. It will help me to win."

She shook her head sadly, and the rose flush died.

"It is useless to think of it," she said. "You may imagine, since I have confessed so much to you, that it was not my plan to name such an early date. It was Mr. Wildred who suggested it—indeed, he insisted, and unfortunately he is in a position to insist."

"Has nothing changed since we met at the Savoy?" I hurriedly asked. "Can't you explain to me the power which you admitted then that this man holds over you?"

"No, nothing is changed, Mr. Stanton! The reason that I cannot explain is—a part of his power, if you like to call it that."

"Heaven knows, I do not like it!" I exclaimed, almost savagely. And as the words fell from my lips Lady Tressidy entered the room. She had finished superintending her packing, and the sight of her was a sudden, sharp reminder that next day she would take Karine away.

CHAPTER XIV.—AN EXTRA-SPECIAL.

Lady Tressidy was so full of plans for the future—Karine's future with Carson Wildred—that my soul sickened of her chatter, and I took myself away as soon as decently possibly to do. With no further chance of private talk with Karine much of my incentive for remaining was gone, at all events, and I was anxious to think out the puzzle regarding the transfer of the ring.

To recapitulate: Farnham had announced his intention of keeping it until, at all events, the necessity arose for having it cut from his finger. Still, it seemed he had not kept it, and it had not been cut off. The conviction was strong within me that Wildred had obtained the jewel by foul play. Yet how could he have done so, short of severing from the hand the finger that had worn it?

Strange fancies flitted luridly through my brain. In a few days more Harvey Farnham would have landed in New York, and I could reach him there at the hotel he had mentioned as his favorite; or in Denver, Colorado, if he had chosen to pursue his homeward journey without a night's delay.

I counted the hours which must pass before I could attempt any such communication, and they seemed to rise like a high wall between me and my hopes and my suspicions.

As I walked homeward, involuntarily hastening my footsteps, I heard the newsboys crying out some item of intelligence from the evening papers. "Extry-speshul! Extry-speshul!" "Mysterious Discovery in the Thames!"

So pre-occupied was I that the words passed into my ears without making any definite impression on my mind; or, if they did, it was the mere rhythm of them in the different shouting voices that impressed itself upon me.

So often were they repeated from all sides as I walked on that at length the short sentences began to form a species of intoned accompaniment to my thoughts without assuming a separate importance in my consciousness.

Suddenly, however, a grimy infant of tender years and appalling precocity flourished a pink sheet, smelling atrociously printer's ink, directly under my eyes.

"Buy a paper, guv-nor!" he cajoled. "Hall about the orrid murder and the 'eadless man."

I seldom read evening papers, and tonight, of all nights, I had little inclination for such irrelevant mental diet. But I flung the child a copper, and found the halfpenny journal trust into my hand.

I would have tossed it from me carelessly, but the headlines relating to the latest sensation caught my eye.

Then, forgetful of the crowd who stared at me in my agitation, I strode nearer to the white ball of electric light which had shone down upon the page.

CHAPTER XV.—A MYSTERY OF THE THAMES.

It was the name, Purley Lock, which had fastened my attention. "Horrible Discovery near Purley Lock," the headline announced. I read on, rapidly but thoughtfully. Two boys from Great Marlow had, it seemed, been wandering beside the river bank, between that village and Purley Lock. Straying along a small backwater, leading out from a larger one, they noticed a peculiar object caught among a number of reeds. One of the boys had curiously poked at it with his stick, bringing it nearer to the shore, when it appeared to be a heavy, almost formless mass, sewn up in a rough sack. The boys, being frightened, had run home with their story, and a member of the local police force, going to the spot, had found the children's suspicions confirmed. The unclothed body of a man, partially consumed by fire and lacking the head, as well as otherwise mutilated in a seemingly aimless way, had been doubled up and sewn in the sack. Weights had evidently been attached to the horrible bundle, but had in some manner become detached. So far no clue whatever, either as to the identity of the murdered man or that of the murderer, had been brought to light. The body had been in the water for some days, but might still have been recognizable had the head not been removed.

The horror of my dream on Christmas Eve came back to me as I read. No doubt there had been many river mysteries and "shocking discoveries" in the Thames, and perhaps I had read of them, dismissing them from my mind with the alacrity with which one does rid one's thoughts of such sordid tragedies, when they do not happen to concern oneself or one's acquaintances. But this tragedy I could not dismiss.

I could even picture the very spot where the boys must have seen the sack caught among the dry and rattling reeds. "A small backwater leading out of a larger one, between Great Marlow and Purley Lock." The larger one was doubtless that on which Carson Wildred's house was situated; the smaller one—a mere alley of water, leading away under a drooping tangle of willow and chestnut branches—one had to pass in walking from Purley to the House by the Lock. I was sure, as I recalled the place in memory, that the scene of the discovered mystery could have been no other than this.

Having read to the end, I folded up the paper and put it away in a pocket of my great-coat for future reference. Then I began walking slowly on towards the Savoy Hotel.

Had it not been for the odd chance which had induced two boys to stroll, in the middle of winter, along the banks of an insignificant outlet of a Thames breakwater, what a fine place, I told myself, this would have been for the concealment of a crime. Even without the weights, which had probably become detached from the sack by tangling among the roots under the surface of the water, the body might have been expected to remain hidden for months—at least, till the coming of the spring.

Then, as I so reflected, my mind turned to darker thoughts. Had a crime been committed by the inhabitants of the House by the Lock, what a convenient hiding place would that adjacent waterway have been. I had no reason to fancy that such a crime had been done, and yet —my thoughts went back to the day on which I had paid my somewhat memorable visit to Wildred and Farnham.

Suddenly came the recollection of the awful cry I had heard as I waited in the curious octagonal room, looking at the covered portrait of Karine. The sound had been explained, but there had been a certain flurry and clumsiness in the explanation, I had thought even then.

I remembered the smoke and sparks which had so mysteriously risen from the tower, and the heat of the octagonal room adjoining it. All this, too, had been accounted for. I had not cared at the time to invent romances to fit into the strange appearances, which I had assured myself were doubtless strange only in appearance; but now I could not help dwelling upon them with an almost morbid persistency that would not be set aside.

I thought of the woman's face which had for an instant gazed at me through the narrow window beside the door. I reminded myself of the surprise on the features of the decorus male factotum when he had learnt that I was not the man expected by his master, and I went over word for word, as nearly as I could, each sentence whispered by Wildred and his servant in the hall.

What if there were some ghastly connection between the apparent mystery in the House by the Lock and the half-charred, headless body found to-day in the Thames.

I was ready to accuse my own enmity towards Wildred, and my vague suspicions of him, also my merciless desire to fasten some stigma upon the man, of being potent factors in these mental suggestions of mine.

But I could not banish them even if I would. Continually throughout the remainder of the evening and night I pieced together various theories, all more or less defective, and next morning the desire was strong within me to go and see the headless corpse.

There were at least twenty chances to one against my being able to identify it, or finding in the pitiful remains of a tragedy any clue such as I sought. But strange fancies steeped my brain with their potent fumes, and I knew that I should not be able to rest until, at least, I had absolutely proved myself mistaken.

Permission to view the body at the mortuary was easily obtained at the local police station, when I had given my name and mentioned that I had come for purposes of identification.

Fortunately for my self-control, I had looked upon many a gruesome sight during my somewhat checkered career, though one scarcely more hideous than this which I had deliberately sought.

It would be worse than useless to enter into a detailed description of what my eyes turned from with loathing. There was only one possible way of identification, however—that of finding some mark upon the partially charred body, or something lacking which might be suggestive of a theory.

I had a theory, which as yet I had scarcely dared dwell upon in my own mind, so wild, so improbable did it appear at any other time than dead of night, when all strange things seem possible. But now, as I judged what the height and size of the body must have been, and let my glance travel almost fearfully to the left hand, I saw that which tended in a ghastly manner to confirm it. All the four fingers were missing, having been cut off between the second joint and knuckles.

Harvey Farnham had worn the ring given to Karine Cunningham by Wildred on the little finger of the left hand; and in the light of this discovery my dream of Christmas eve came back to me as a propetic vision.

(To be continued).

THE COAL PROVIDER.

How a Small Dog Furnishes Fuel for His Board.

In the West bottoms, says the Kansas City Star, live many families that struggle for existence, and every little help towards a living is taken advantage of. Such a family lives as squatters, close to a railroad track, near a water tank at which a great many engines stop every day. In cold weather the family would look enviously at the engine tenders heaped with coal and wish something would happen. One day one of the small boys of the family brought home a little mongrel cur, and his father scolded him for adding one more appetite to the family.

"Never mind the dog," said the boy, "I'll rustle him something to eat myself."

The next time an engine stopped for water the little dog rushed out and barked furiously at the fireman. The fireman laughed and picking up a chunk of coal threw it at the dog, who dodged it nimbly. While the engine stood there the fireman amused himself by throwing coal

HE BECAME SKILLFUL.

at the dog, and when the engine pulled out the dog was still barking, surrounded by quite a respectable little pile of coal. The small boy went out and gathered the coal up and said to his dog:

"You've earned your keep to-day."

Whenever an engine stopped the dog was encouraged to go out and bark at it, and as the fireman gained skill in throwing coal the dog became equally skillful in dodging it. He became in course of time the family coal provider and relieved it of the responsibility of buying coal. In the summer the coal cast at him was stored up against winter. He still lives, an honored and useful member of the family.

A Bishop and a Drummer.

Bishop Watterson, of Nebraska, was once mistaken for a traveling salesman by a commercial traveler who met him in a railway train.

"Do you represent a big house?" asked the traveler of the bishop.

"Biggest on earth," replied the bishop.

"What's the name of the firm?"

"Lord and Church."

"Hum! Lord and Church! Never heard of it. Got branch houses anywhere?"

"Branch houses all over the world."

"That's queeer. Never heard of 'em. Is it boots and shoes?"

"No."

"Oh, dry goods, I suppose."

"Yes, they call my sermons that sometimes.—Christian Endeavor World.

Dead Game.

Weary Watkins—If I was to find a dollar an' buy a lottery ticket an' win the capital prize I'd first take a bath.

Hungry Higgins—What!

"Take a bath. I'd play the whole string out, you bet!"—Indianapolis Journal.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The House of Peers.

"How are the members of the English House of Peers chosen?"—A. C., Athens, Ohio.

The English parliament is composed of the sovereign and the three estates of the realm, to wit, the lords temporal, the lords spiritual, and the commons. The peerage consists of the peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom.

Of these five classes, three, the peers of England, the peers of Great Britain, and the peers of the United Kingdom, sit in the house of lords as a matter of hereditary right. The representation of Scotland in that body is limited to sixteen peers, who are chosen by their fellows, after each general election, and sit only during the life of the parliament to which they are elected. The Irish peers elect twenty-eight representatives to the house of lords, who sit for life. These, with four appointed lords of appeal, or law lords, constitute the lords temporal of the house of lords.

The lords spiritual who sit in that body are the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England. Though the creation of new sees has increased the number of archbishops and bishops to thirty-four, no more than twenty-six can be members of the house of lords; and the two archbishops and the bishop of London, Durham and Winchester are always entitled to seats, while the bishop of Sodor and Man is never called to fill any vacancy. The other bishops are called in rotation, by a writ of summons, when a vacancy occurs.

The house of lords joins with the house of commons in legislation, and the royal assent is required to make their action the law; but the power of rejection has not been exercised since the reign of Queen Anne, and the lords seldom venture to use their power of opposing the commons, except to delay a measure or to secure the dissolution of parliament and an appeal to the country. They give way frequently, even to measures that the majority of them detest, in order to avoid a conflict with the popular will. They hesitate to join issue, because a powerful ministry, with strong popular purpose, and a heavy majority in the commons would have the power to force the creation of new peers, in political harmony with the government, and in number sufficient to control the action of the house of lords.

According to Hazell's Annual for the current year the membership of the house of lords is as follows: Peers of the blood royal, 6; archbishops, 2; dukes, 22; marquises, 22; earls, 95; viscounts, 29; bishops, 24; barons, 319. Scotch representative peers, 16; Irish representative peers, 28; total, 590. But the actual voting strength, after deducting minors and allowing for peers reckoned in two classes, is 570. One of the great political controversies of the future in the United Kingdom will be, no doubt, the remodeling of the house of lords, so as to bring the membership more under the influence of the current opinion of the nation. But the titles of the members are by no means so old as is commonly supposed; and there is a constant infusion of new blood through the creation of new peerages.

General Egan.

"Is Commissary General Egan the same man who commanded the Third division in the Shenandoah valley, in 1865?"—N. H., Dombrdale, Mich.

No. The names are spelled differently. The commissary general is Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan. The other was brevet Maj. Gen. Thomas W. Egan, of New York City. He started with the 69th New York Volunteers, and was made lieutenant colonel in June, 1861. In 1862 he was made colonel, and participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. He was wounded at Petersburg, and was promoted to be brigadier general in September, 1864. At the battle of Boydton plank-road he commanded a division and was brevetted major general. He was severely wounded in November, 1864, on recovery was given a division of the Army of the Shenandoah. He was mustered out Jan. 15, 1866, and returned to New York City, where he died in 1887.

Elijah Parish Lovejoy.

"Please give a short sketch of Lovejoy, the anti-slavery agitator."—L. J. B., Hinklesville, W. Va.

Elijah Parish Lovejoy was born in Albion, Maine, Nov. 9, 1802, the son of a Presbyterian clergyman. He graduated at Waterville College, and in 1827 went to St. Louis and established a school. In 1829 he became editor of a political paper, supporting Clay as a Presidential candidate. In 1832 he went east and studied for the ministry at Princeton, and was licensed the next year. He returned to St. Louis and started a religious paper, in which he attacked slavery. Because of threats of mob violence he moved his paper to Alton, Ill., in July, 1836. His press was three times destroyed by mobs, and he was engaged in setting up a fourth one when a mob, chiefly Missourians, attacked the office. He and his friends defended it, and one assailant was killed. After the mob had apparently withdrawn Lovejoy opened the door, and was instantly pierced by five balls, and died in a few minutes. This was on Nov. 7, 1837. His brother, Owen Lovejoy, was also a noted abolitionist.

The Negro as a Soldier.

"I saw an article in an Atlanta paper stating that the negro soldiers had proved a decided failure in the war with Spain. Is this a fact, and on what grounds?"—D. H., Kingsport, Tenn.

The negro regulars who were in the fight at San Juan hill fought splendidly, and did not apparently know fear. Probably the writer of the article you saw was referring to the negro volunteers. Some of these regiments had many unruly men, and there was more or less complaint about their discipline; but whether these complaints were well founded, we do not know.

Speaker Reed.

"How many terms has Speaker Reed served in Congress?"—C. A. W., Big Prairie, Mich.

Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed was first elected to the 43d Congress, his term beginning on March 4, 1877. He has served continuously since, and on March 4 entered on his twelfth term and twenty-third successive year.

Marking a Ballot.

"A Democrat wanted to vote for all the Republicans at the spring election, but marked his cross in the circle under the rooster, then marked a cross in the block in front of every Republican candidate. The judge laid it aside. Should it have been counted?"—Z. M. B., Junction, O.

The election laws of Ohio allow a man to mark a cross in the circle over his party ticket, and to mark an X in the square to the left of the names of one or more candidates on any other ticket. This ballot is to be counted for the candidates so marked in the other tickets, and for all the other candidates on the ticket which has an X in the circle.

The law also declares that a ballot shall be counted, even where errors are made in the marking, when the intent of the voter is clear.

In the case you give, the voter did not comply with the law. He should not have marked the circle under the Democratic rooster. As he marked his ticket, it was impossible to say what he meant to do, and the ticket was properly thrown out.

Origin of Easter.

Why do we celebrate Easter Sunday? I hear people say it was the day of Christ's resurrection, but if that is the case I cannot understand its variation of date."—J. A. K., Ona, W. Va.

Easter is the festival of Christ's resurrection. The reason the date varies is this: Christ was crucified just before the Jewish Passover. This festival was celebrated in the month Nisan. See Exodus xii, 1-51, xiii, 3-10, xxii, 14-19, xxxiv, 18-25; Leviticus xxiii, 4-14; Numbers ix, 1-14, xxviii, 16-25; Deuteronomy xvi, 1-6. The Jewish calendar was lunar—that is, depended on the moon. The month Nisan was the first month of the new year, and it always began on the day of the first new moon after the spring equinox. Hence the Passover varies in date and the date of Easter varies also. See article in Bureau of last week's Blade, headed "Date of Easter."

Augustus and Tiberius.

"Who was emperor of Rome at the time of Christ? Did Caesar Augustus die before Christ was born, and was Tiberius Caesar emperor at the time Christ was crucified?"—A. J. W., Rittler, Ore.

Augustus was emperor at the time of Christ's birth. His full name (with title) was Caius Julius Caesar Octavianus Augustus—the latter being a mere description, meaning "the August." He was born B. C. 63, and died Aug. 19, A. D. 14. He was succeeded by the Emperor Tiberius, his nephew, whose full name was Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar. He was born B. C. 42 and died A. D. 37. Consequently Christ was 14 years old when Augustus died and was succeeded by Tiberius, and the latter lived two or three years after the crucifixion.

Studying Spanish.

"Will you tell me what books one would need to study Spanish without a teacher? Books that have the Spanish pronunciation and English. Will you give the name and probable price."—T. R., Pardeeville, Wis.

There are a number of cheap books intended for this purpose, some of which attempt to give the Spanish pronunciation. However, you may take it as a safe rule that no one ever learned to speak a foreign language from books alone. One can learn to read and write it from books, but it needs a teacher to learn to speak it. We can not name any cause that would be a free advertisement and contrary to the rules given above. Get a bookseller to get a list of elementary books in Spanish, and then make your selection.

James Whitcomb Riley.

"Please give a short sketch of the life of James Whitcomb Riley."—W. A. H., Charleston, Ind.

James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, was born in Greenfield, Ind., about 1852. He early left home and adopted a wandering life, as a sign painter. For some time he traveled with a theatrical company. About 1875 he began to contribute verses in western dialect to the newspapers. He finally obtained regular employment on an Indianapolis paper, which he finally gave up to devote his time entirely to literature and lecturing.

Miscellaneous.

C. J. O., Fido, Va.: Rev. Dr. Talmage is a Presbyterian.

L. J. L., Owen, Wis.: We have nothing which gives their names.

A. E. R., Eagleville, Mo.: We regret to say we have not the figures.

Subscriber, Todd, N. C.: Put the claim into the hands of a good lawyer.

W. P. Sioux Falls, S. D.: There will be another exposition at Omaha this summer, in the Trans-Mississippi buildings.

M. M. Simpson, Kan.: Noah Webster, the lexicographer, and Daniel Webster, the statesman, were not related in any way.

W. H. L., Wichita, Kan.: Sorry to say we do not know anything about it. Better write to the editor of the Scientific American, New York.

M. S., Woolwich, Pa.: Unfortunately we know nothing about four-handed checkers more than was in the article we printed some weeks ago.

E. R. N., Vernon, S. D.: We do not know. Write a letter of inquiry to the Colonel of the 1st South Dakota, at Manila. That is the shortest way.

A. L. G., Stryker, O.: The bridge across the Jordan is for the railway which is being extended from Jerusalem to Damascus, we understand.

Anxious, Morrison, Ore.: The abbreviation "P. D. Q." stands for "pretty d——d quick." It was first used in a comedy, about twenty or twenty-five years ago, caught the popular fancy, and passed into slang usage.

H. A. S., Hull, Ill.: You have a right to have a remedy compounded by a druggist, put up in packages, and to sell it. Each package must have an internal revenue stamp. Your druggist can tell you what denomination to use, as it depends on the retail price of the medicine.

T. W. G., Norris City, Ill.: It is not a coin, but a copper token. Hundreds of different designs were issued by business men during the early years of the civil war, because of the scarcity of small change, and they were used as cents. Their use was then prohibited by act of Congress.

TAGAL WOMAN.

The natives of the Philippine Islands—that is the pure bred natives or aborigines—are called Tagals. They are of the Malay race and are about as wild

TEGAL PEASANT GIRL.

and unsophisticated as any of the savage peoples of the world.

They are not an ill-favored race, and some of the women are very pretty. The illustration is made from a photograph of a native Tagal peasant girl. Her family evidently has had the benefit of contact with civilization, as her dress indicates. Some of the Tagal women dress elaborately, but in the country places, it is said, they go about almost in a state of nature, and are wholly unconscious of the feeling of modesty as applied to dress so common with the women of Europe.

"While You Wait."

No city in the world has developed the "while you wait" convenience like New York, and that means no city in the world, for in European cities the idea is looked upon as undignified. A man may get almost any portion of his raiment rehabilitated "while he waits," which means anywhere from three to thirty minutes, according to whether he wants his hat brushed by electricity or his shoes heeled and soled. The "while you wait" industry thrives best in the big office buildings down town where the men who own the establishments must pay high rents. The business is said to yield more profit than the cheap quick lunch.

Last fall a tailor started a stall in one of those skyscraper arcades. Business was dull and he did not know which way to turn. A clerk brought him an overcoat. "It is the only one I have," he said, "and I want a new collar put on in three hours, before I go to lunch." Result—eighty other clerks in that building wanted the same thing, and several more in other buildings. The tailor had to hustle, but he made money.—N. Y. Herald.

"No Eye Like the Master's Eye."

You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver.

Kidneys—"My kidneys troubled me, and on advice took Hood's Sarsaparilla which gave prompt relief, better appetite. My sleep is refreshing. It cured my wife also." MICHAEL BOYLE, 3473 Denny Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Scrofulous Humor—"I was in terrible condition from the itching and burning of scrofulous humor. Grew worse under treatment of several doctors. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. These cured me thoroughly." J. J. LITTLE, Fulton, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HELD CAPTIVE.

The most terrible captivity a woman can experience is to feel herself completely incapacitated for all womanly duties, bound hand and foot, as it were, by some nerve-racking, life-draining disease or weakness. In such a condition she cannot be a happy wife or mother; she cannot be an efficient housekeeper; she cannot be a woman at all in any complete or satisfactory sense.

"I was afflicted for seventeen months," writes Mrs. Elizabeth J. Bullard, of Winnie, Bladen Co., N. C., in a significant letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. "I was confined to the house and yard all the time. I could not be on my feet but a very little. I could not lift the weight of a cup of coffee; and did not have strength to speak more than a few words at a time.

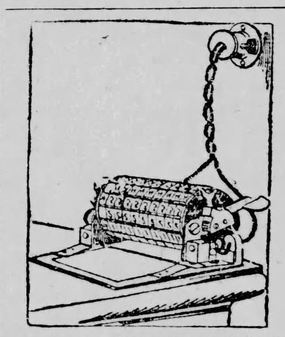
"We tried three doctors and a lot of patent medicine which cost over one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and I found no relief. I had lost all hope of ever getting any better when my friends advised me to take Dr. Pierce's medicine. My husband said we would try that next. He got me five bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and three of 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I commenced taking these medicines and soon found relief. When I had taken one bottle of each I walked half a mile to church.

"I commenced taking it the first of January 1897; the first of the following June I took my cooking in hand and have cooked for eleven in family all through the summer. It was Dr. Pierce's medicine that gave me all the relief I have received. I recommend it to all suffering females, for it is his medicine and the help of God that has restored me."

Every suffering woman in this land should write to Dr. Pierce and learn how certainly he can help her to health and strength. It costs nothing to write and receive entirely free the advice of one of the most experienced physicians in this country. His great thousand-page book the Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent free for 21 one-cent stamps, the bare cost of mailing.

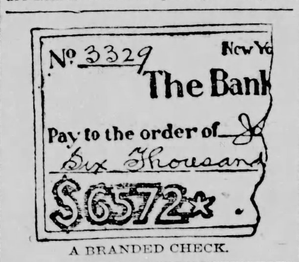
NO MORE CHECK-RAISING.

The prevention of check alteration by means of a branding iron is covered by the patent recently granted to Birney Fellows and Henry Van Hoevenbergh, of New York. The arrangement of num-



DEVISE FOR BRANDING CHECKS BY ELECTRICITY.

bered disks so that any combination of numbers may be formed is a familiar one, but in this case, instead of being of rubber, as for stamping, they are made of metal. Attachment is made through flexible wires to the socket of an electric lamp, and by this means the characters are heated to branding temperature, and



A BRANDED CHECK.

on being pressed to the surface of a check or similar paper, the amount named therein is burned, a process which defies the usual methods resorted to by check-raisers.

BRILLIANTS.

By two wings man is lifted from the things of earth—
Simplicity and purity.
Simplicity must be the keynote to his motives;
Purity the keynote to his love.
His motive aims at God:
His love embraces and enjoys Him.
—Thomas a Kempis.

Who knows? God knows; and what he knows
Is well and best.
The darkness hideth not from Him, but glows.
Clear as the morning or the evening rose
Of East or West.
—Christina Rossetti.

Death stands above me whispering low
I know not what into my ear;
Of his strange language all I know
Is, there is not a word of fear.
—Walter Savage Landor.

What is this that we build?
It is Wealth's strong towér;
And when it is finished, the people shall throng to see;
And the kings of the earth shall cringe before it and cower—
Saith the master.
—Ay? But where, then, shall we be?
—William Young.

Life and death then, who shall heed it,
what we gain or what we lose?
Fair flies life amid the struggle, and the cause for each shall choose.

Hear a word, a word in season, for the day is drawing night
When the Cause shall call upon us, some to live and some to die!
—William Morris.

Thus grave these words upon thy soul—
Hope, faith and love—and thou shalt find
Strength when life's surges maddest roll,
Light when thou else were blind.
—Schiller.

Thy care is fixed, and zealously attends
To fill thy odorous lamp with deeds of light,
And hope that reaps not shame.
—Milton.

God is the perfect poet,
Who in creation acts His own conceptions.
Man's weakness is His glory, for the strength
Which raises him to heaven and near God's self
Came spite of it. God's strength His glory is.
For thence came with our weakness sympathy,
Which brought God down to earth, a man like us.
—Robert Browning.

Pneumatic Thimbles.

Pneumatic thimbles for typewriters and pianists are the latest devices for nerve economy. The incessant and regular pounding of the sensitive finger tips renders the owners of them nervous wrecks in a majority of cases, to say nothing of callous and cracked finger ends and broken and split nails. The new thimbles are of rubber, coming in sets, according to the size of glove worn, and are said to not only save the nerve shock, but also to increase the speed and strength of the stroke.—Washington Star.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

For many years the Empress Elizabeth of Austria has been a personage of interest to the world. Her beauty and accomplishments, her equestrian skill, and the many strange stories told of her and of her life, made her prominent among those who belong to the royal families of Europe. Joining these things with the tragic termination of her days upon earth, by assassination at Geneva, and the large volume lately issued by the Harpers under the title of The Martyrdom of an Empress, attracts an attention which it might not otherwise command.

It is stated by the publishers that the anonymous author was an intimate friend of the murdered Empress, and one familiar with her personal and family life. It is evident that she was deeply attached to her, and saw only the brightest side of what was, doubtless, a noble character. At the same time the reader cannot help feeling that to know the author's personality would be to add to the value of the pages.

Several portraits of the unfortunate Empress are given in the volume from which some idea of her beauty may be obtained. The frontispiece, it is true, strikes one as having been most too generously "touched up," to make it accord with even the most youthful and well-preserved woman of sixty, but the outlines of her face are there and her beautiful hair which had always been her crown of glory. The volume is an interesting one.

Eight lectures deliver in Chicago before large and enthusiastic audiences by Rev. George D. Herron, have been published under one cover by T. Y. Crowell & Company with the title Between Caesar and Jesus. To say that they are a strong and energetic protest against present conditions and a stirring prophecy of a change for the better in the near future, will give only a glimpse of the contents.

Among the lectures are those considering The Conuflict of Christ with Christianity and The Conflict of Christ with Civilization. The book is well worth reading, and will be sure to attract widespread attention.

I have just had the pleasure of looking over the little volume of poems by Paul Laurence Dunbar, collected and published under the title of Lyrics of the Hearthside, by Dodd, Mead and Company. Those familiar with his work do not need to be told that here are gathered many little gems of true poetry that cannot fail to go straight to the heart.

The second title of Fate or Law, by Warren A. Rodman, is The Story of an Optimist. That the author is permeated with what is known as the New Thought becomes very evident from the pages in which the life of Harry Vaughan, the hero, is depicted. He was born with a sickly and somewhat deformed body, but with strong intellectual powers and force of will. He developed an inventive power of a high order and with a practical turn, and made many improvements in existing machines beside inventing new ones.

His hard work, however, weakened his frail body, and when he fell in love with a beautiful young girl, hopelessly, as it seemed to him, he came near to despair. But courage and determination were at the helm, and changed at the last the whole complexion of his life. How this was done is left for the reader to discover. It is a pretty story, with a wholesome influence.

At the Blue Bell Inn is a collection of short stories by J. L. Fletcher, the author of When Charles I Was King. The scenes are laid at an old English inn, and the innkeeper is the story teller, while pretty daughter Prissy appears and disappears in the various narratives.

The ancient inn, the author says, commemorated in these sketches of wayside life still stands, somewhat modernized, about half way between the famous coaching towns of Doncaster and Ferrybridge. The stories are fairly well told, but are interesting only for their historical cast. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, are the publishers.

Doubleday & McClure company publish in a little pocket volume what has been called Cyrano de Bergerac's masterpiece. This is A Voyage to the Moon, upon which, it is said, the celebrated work of Swift's Gulliver's Travels was founded. It is full of pretty and quaint conceits which will delight the reader, who will also enjoy the spelling and capitalization of the seventeenth century translation, which have been carefully retained.

Out of Mulberry Street, by Jacob A. Riis, published by The Century Company, is a volume made up of stories and sketches of tenement life, and charming stories they are, written with a keen appreciation of the fact that in human nature everywhere there is something akin to the whole world. They are full of life and vigor, giving pictures of the homes and the hearts of the people of so many different races, speaking so many different languages, and with such widely different habits.

Books Received.

Pastor Naudie's Young Wife. By Eduard Rod. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.25.

Bird Gods. By Charles de Kay. A. S. Barnes & Co. $2.00.

Between Caesar and Jesus. By George D. Herron. T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York. 75 cents.

The Secret of Sex. By Samuel H. Terry. J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., New York. $1.00

Lone Pine. By R. B. Townsend. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.25.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, New York: Sweethearts and Wives. By Anna A. Rogers. 75 cts.; and

How to Know the Ferns. By Frances Theodora Parsons. $1.75.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., New York:

The Enchanted Stone. By Lewis Hind. $1.25;

The Song of the Rappahonack. By Ira Seymour Dodd. $1.00; and

Lyrics of the Hearthside. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. $1.25.

From C. W. Dillingham & Co., New York:

The Story of the Rough Rider. By Edward Marshall. $1.50;

Hollow Bracken. By Hanson Penn Diltz. $1.50;

The Two White Elephants. By Arthur Henry Veysey. $1.25;

Helena. By H. S. Irwin. $1.25;

Not on the Chart. By Algernon Sydney Logan. $1.25;

If Sinners Entice Thee. By William Le Queux. $1.25;

His Own Image. By Alan Dole. $1.50.

Waters That Pass Away. By A. B. Winston. $1.25; and

Andree at the North Pole. By Leon Lewis. 50 cts.

From Doubleday & McClure Co., New York:

A Voyage to the Moon. By Cyrano de Bergerac. 50 cts.; and

The Minister of Carthage. By Caroline A. Mason. 50 cts.

Fate or Law. By Warren A. Rodman. Lee & Shepard. $1.00.

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The Cheerful Idiot.

"By the way," asked the Cheerful Idiot, "the fellow who plays the alto horn plays second, doesn't he?"

"I presume it might be expressed that way by the laity," said the musical boarder.

"What I want to know is, does he have to get his second wind to do so?"—Indianapolis Journal.

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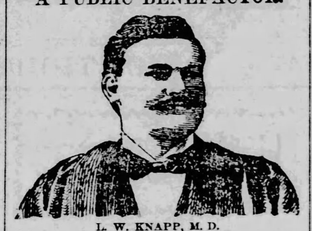

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

Thousands of men will welcome the news that a successful remedy has been found which will cure them of any form of nervous debility, lost manhood, lack of vigor, impotency, night losses and varicocele, relieve them of all the doubt and uncertainty which such men are peculiarly liable to, and restores the organs to natural strength and vigor of youth. As it costs nothing to get this wonderful prescription it would seem that any man suffering from any form of nervous debility ought to be deeply interested in such a remedy, without which they continue to live an existence of untold misery. The remedy in question was the result of many a year's research as to what combination of medicine would be most effective in restoring to men the strength they need. Send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1241 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., stating that you are not writing out of idle curiosity, but wish to make use of the prescription by giving the remedy a trial, will be answered promptly and without evidence as to where information came from. Write to-day.

EXPERIMENT WITH ICE.

In experimenting with a cake of ice the sophomore class in physics at the University of Chicago, established an odd fact. The ice cake was to be cut in two by a fine wire looped over the top and attached beneath to a ten-pound weight. After all necessary arrangements had been made the students gathered around and waited for the wire to slowly cut its passage through. An hour passed away, and then, as the wire neared the bottom all watched expectantly for

IT WOULDN'T STAY CUT.

the collapse of the cake, but to their surprise, the wire broke through the last thin stratum, leaving the ice intact. Investigation showed that, although the temperature in the room was about 65 degrees, the ice had formed as rapidly as the wire had passed, and was again a solid cake when the experiment was ended.—Chicago News.

Why Women Are Nervous.

(British Medical News.)

The frequent cases of nervous prostration or utter collapse of the nervous system under which women "go all to pieces," as the saying is, have caused much thought and investigation on the part of physicians.

Certain inorganic substances are well known to cause various forms of nervous diseases which are readily traced to the poisons producing them. Further research leads to the belief that alum is a prevailing cause of so-called nervous prostration, for the symptoms it produces on the nervous system after its absorption into the blood are very remarkable indeed. Experiments physiologically made upon animals by Orfila, Professors Hans Mayer, Paul Seim and others, show that alum frequently produces no visible symptoms for many days after its introduction into the body. Then follow loss of appetite and other alimentary disturbances, and finally a serious prostration of the whole nervous system. The most prominent physicians now believe that "nervous prostration" and many affections of the nerves from which both men and women suffer are caused by the continued absorption of alum into the system.

It is probable that many medical men are unaware of the extent to which salts of alumina may be introduced into the body, being under the impression that the use of alum in bread is prohibited. Alum, however, is still used surreptitiously to some extent to whiten bread, and very largely in making cheap kinds of baking powder. In families where baking powder is generally used great care should be exercised to procure only those brands made from cream of tartar. The alum powders may generally be distinguished by the lower price at which they are sold.

THE DUTCH HOUSEWIFE.

The Dutch woman is before and above all things a housewife, says The Girl's Realm. Indeed, her love of home comes very near akin to worship, and the greatest compliment that can be paid to her is to praise the neatness and sweetness of the house that is her kingdom. She is famous all the world over for her remarkable cleanliness, and even in the very poor quarters of the city where small houses are small and crowded together, the windows are daintily decked with curtains of spotless white, the rooms well swept and tidy, the humble furniture carefully dusted and polished. This desire for cleanliness, in fact, almost amounts to a craze, and housewives and servants alike evince a strong partiality for scrubbing, cleaning and washing. Even in well-to-do families a domestic training is considered a natural and necessary adjunct of the daughter's education, and each has certain household duties apportioned to her. She is likewise taught to make her own dresses to knit her own stockings, and to keep her wardrobe in repair. Nor does she shirk these duties, as it is to be feared so many of her English sisters do; on the contrary, they are carried out faithfully, cheerfully, and as a matter of course, and it is due to this excellent training in her girlhood days that the Dutch woman makes so model a housewife. We might go further and say that it is through this training that the Dutch girl has earned the reputation of being "fresh and light of heart, and a stranger to the feeling of ennui," since she is always healthfully and helpfully employed.

Those Girls.

Maud—Between us, dear, I think the Count's compliments rather crude. He told me the sight of my beautiful face actually made his mouth water.

Edith—The idea! I'm sure your face doesn't look quite that much like a lemon.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Case of Grand Larceny.

Madge—He stole a kiss from me.

Mabel—Well, that was only petit larceny.

Madge—It wasn't—it was grand!—Brooklyn Life.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Very Much Like Heaves.

A. T., Oregon: A pronounced case of heaves is incurable. Some writers attribute the trouble to functional derangement of the digestive organs, others to rupture of the air cells and yet others to a spasmodic action of the diaphragm. A remedy that has gained reputation is melted lard, 1 pint, pure pine tar 1-2 pint, powdered borax 1 oz, mix well together while the lard is hot; give a two-ounce drench once a day. If the weather is cold it must be thinned by warming. Wheat or oat straw is better than hay until the animal recovers, if recovery is possible. Feed no clover hay at any time. The animal should have plenty of grass. You do right in sprinkling the feed with water, but no more of this should be used than will settle the dust. If the bowels show constipation feed freely of bran mashes until they move regularly.

Stump Sucking.

F. P. U., Illinois: Stump-sucking is a vice which is incurable when once well established. It may result from idleness. When a horse has little to do he will begin biting at the manger and soon falls into the habit. Sometimes a horse that is dressed in the stable will learn the vice. He will bite at the manger or partition. It is a contagious trick. Every companion in the same stable is likely to acquire the habit. A stump-sucker is not particular about the things he "sucks." A stump, rail on a fence, crib or anything in the way of wood is good enough for him. A strap buckled tightly around the neck, by compressing the windpipe, is the best means of preventing the possibility of the trick. The strap must be constantly worn. There is danger in wearing the strap in that its pressure may produce irritation of the windpipe with resultant roaring. A cure may sometimes be accomplished by putting a muzzle on the horse, with bars across the bottom sufficiently wide to enable the animal to pull his hay or pick up his corn but not to grasp the edges of the manger.

Points of Black and Tan Toy Dog.

F. L., Alabama: According to Stonehenge, this kind of little dog is the large black and tan terrier reduced from 15 or 16 pounds to 3 pounds or four pounds. Most of the toy terriers now sold are either crossed with the Italian greyhound or Prince Charles spaniel. With the former the shape is preserved and it is difficult to distinguish the cross from the pure English terrier. The pure bred black and tan toy dog must have a beautiful long sharp nose, narrow high forehead and small, sharp eyes. Ears when entire, are short and slightly raised but not absolutely pricked, turning out soon after they leave the head. Neck strong and of good length; body very symmetrical, with strong loins; forelegs strong in muscle and straight; hind legs straight and powerful; tail fine with decided down carriage. There should be a small patch of tan over each eye, and nose and palate should be black. Toes should be penciled with black, reaching more or less up the leg. When crossed with the spaniel, the forehead is high, the nose short and the eye larger, and dull.

Cream Will Not Sour—Smells Old.

F. H. M., Ohio: The condition of the blood of your cow needs correcting. For this purpose you should give her a full pound of sulphate of magnesia in three pints of warm water. This may be given by means of a drenching horn. After this has operated give her a daily dose of 1 teaspoulphite of soda on a mess of scalded bran or cut feed. It may be sprinkled on and mixed with the feed. Be careful to see that the milk pans are scrupulously clean. A pan may be cleaned, and yet particles adhere that will injure the cream. Cream should not be kept where cooking is done near by. For the chapped teats, take of vaseline 4 parts and wheat flour 1 part, mix well and apply once a day, washing off occasionally with warm water and soap. If healing is not prompt, add a little burnt alum to the vaseline and flour.

Lame in Stifle.

J. E. T., Kansas: The fact that your horse "knuckles over" with his hind foot indicates that the trouble is in the foot, and not the stifle. You should carefully go over the foot. Examine it inside and out. Take your knife, open the blade, hold the blade in your hand and tap all over the hoof. Have your smith look well over and into the foot before you attempt treatment. If the seat of the disease is in the stifle, bathe the part for half an hour once a day for four or five days with water as warm as the hand will bear, drying well after each application. Rub the part until it is perfectly dry. After apply this: Red iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs.; mix well and rub in around joint for about five inches. Apply for about five days, washing off before each application with warm water and soap. Dry well.

Yellow Scab on the Tongue.

W. W., Washington: Your fowls have a species of roup, and it will spread among the entire flock if you are not careful. All the fowls afflicted should be removed from the well ones and the house thoroughly cleaned and sprinkled with lime. Wash out the mouth of each fowl affected with water. Scrape away gently all the yellow accumulation possible with a small paddle. Then apply this: Tincture of myrrh, borax and chlorate of potash, equal parts. When the sores look clean, dust with powdered borax until the part is healed. Some breeders will not go to the trouble of treating fowls affected, but will kill them at once to keep the disease from spreading.

Worms in Young Corn.

J. W. P., Tennessee: The worms of which you speak are the same that are so destructive to cotton. They are known as the ball worm. The eggs are laid by a moth. The moths vary in color from a dull ochre yellow to a dull olive green. It has been known in Ohio since 1845. There is no certain remedy beyond late fall plowing, which destroys the larva. The larva develop into worms that are destructive to corn, cotton and other vegetation. Entomologists of the U. S. department of agriculture have made careful investigations, but thus far have been unable to find a remedy beyond late fall plowing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Carl Rae, of Enterprise, Ore., has written The Blade to correct a statement in a dispatch from Lone Creek, Ore., that "thousands of sheep are said to be starving in Oregon. Cattle and sheep buyers who have recently visited the city and who have also been in the counties of Crook, Gilliam, Morrow, Baker, Wallowa, Umatilla, Harney and Malheur, say that in every section they have visited, with few exceptions, the owners of both horses and cattle have despaired of saving more than a small percentage of their stock." In reply to this Mr. Rae says: "There has been comparatively no greater loss in Wallowa county than usual from natural causes. The stockmen were well prepared for a long, hard winter, and the outlook is quite different from that expressed in the above. There are thousands of acres in this county upon which snow never falls to remain longer than two or three days, and the stockmen have learned to range their cattle in such places during the winter or provide plenty of feed."

Received.

From U. S. department of agriculture: Monthly list of publications.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Transferring Bees.

Transferring is usually done in springtime, though it may be done successfully almost any time during the summer, but owing to the fact that there are but few bees in the hives in early spring compared to the number that occupy them later, and also the condition of the combs, having but little honey in them in early spring, it is not best to transfer too early and before the bees have begun work for the season. It is best to do the work about the time they are gathering their first honey, and have considerable young brood in the hive.

Transferring a hive of bees is a good lesson for the amateur. It is easily done and any one can do it. First, get the new hive all in readiness to receive them and by the use of a good bee smoker, smoke the bees in the old hive by raising it a little from the bottom board and blowing the smoke well up among the bees. Continue smoking them moderately for a few minutes to allow them to fill upon honey, which they will do when smoked, and again apply the smoker as before. Now turn the old hive bottom up, and if the bees come to the top to any extent, smoke them back down into the hive. Now, with the necessary tools draw out the nails or cut them off and take two sides off the hives. If any combs are fastened to the inside of these use a knife with long blade to cut them loose. Now cut out the first combs, and with a feather from the wing of a turkey brush the bees off and cut the comb to fit inside the new frames, and fasten it there by wrapping the frame with hard twine and tying in several places. Proceed with the next combs, and now brush the bees into the new hive where the first combs are placed, and so on until all are in the new hive.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

Early Lambs.

It is gratifying to notice the increased attention that is being given to the raising of early lambs for the market. One can manage to get twice as much for a two-months-old lamb as he can for a lamb or the mature sheep for mutton any time after the age of six months. "For the reason," says a well-known writer in the Farm and Fireside, "it is a good plan to get early breeders by growing them. Keep the ewe lambs of this spring from breeding until July or August of next year, and then there will be little trouble about it, and one will have a flock of natural early breeders. The general time of breeding sheep is in the fall; but this brings lambs too late for best prices. July and August are the months to mate the sexes. Ewes to be selected are those which are in excellent condition, and which have not nursed a lamb for a month or two. Then let them be kept on good pasture, where there is plenty of shade and cool drinking water convenient. Then turn in with them a strange, vigorous ram. But with all of these precautions a share of these ewes will not breed until late unless they had previously been accustomed to breed early. It is natural for sheep to breed at a year from the time they last bred."

A Vitiated Taste.

"I suppose," she said, "you are a close student of literature?"

"No," answered the young man with black rimmed glasses, "I'm a student of illiterature. I like dialect stories."—Washington Star.

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Talmage's Sermon.

SWORD OF THE TRUTH.

The Weapon Can Be Bent, But Nothing Can Destroy It.

In the first notice concerning Dr. Talmage that pastor, Charles H. Spurgeon, of London, wrote, the great English minister said he was glad to find a preacher that believed something. This discourse of Dr. Talmage is in that vein, and urges close adherence to the old gospel. Text, II. Samuel xxiii. 10: "And his hand clave unto the sword."

What a glorious thing to preach the gospel! Some suppose that because I have resigned a fixed pastorate I will cease to preach. No, no. I expect to preach more than I ever have. If the Lord will, four times as much, though in manifold places. I would not dare to halt with such opportunity to declare the truth through the ear to audiences, and to the eye through the printing press. And here we have a stirring theme put before us by the prophet. A great general of King David was Eleazar, the hero of the text. The Philistines opened battle against him, and his troops retreated. The cowards fled. Eleazar and three of his companions went into the battle and swept the field, for four men with God on their side are stronger that a whole regiment with God against them. "Fall back!" shouted the commander of the Philistine army. The cry ran along the host, "Fall back!" Eleazar, having swept the field, throws himself on the ground to rest; but the muscles and sinews of his hand had been so long bent around the hilt of his sword that the hilt was imbedded in the flesh, and the gold wire of the hilt had broken through the skin of the palm of the hand, and he could not drop this sword which he had so gallantly wielded. "His hand clave unto the sword." That is what I call magnificent fighting for the Lord God of Israel. And we want more of it.

I propose to show you how Eleazar took hold of the sword and how the sword took hold of Eleazar. I look at Eleazar's hand, and I come to the conclusion that he took the sword with a very tight grip. The cowards who fled had no trouble in dropping their swords. As they fly over the rocks I hear their swords clanging in every direction.

It is easy enough for them to drop their swords. But Eleazar's hand clave unto the sword. In this Christian conflict we want a tighter grasp of the two-edged sword of the truth, and let the rest of the truth go, so that the Philistines, seeing the loosened grasp, wrench the whole word away from them.

The only safe thing for us to do is to put our thumb on the Book of Genesis and sweep our hand around the book until the New Testament comes into the palm, and keep on sweeping our hand around the book until the tips of the fingers clutch at the words: "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." I like an infidel a great deal better than I do one of these namby-pamby Christians, who hold a part of the truth and let the rest go. By miracle, God preserved this Bible just as it is, and it is a Damascus blade. The severest test to which a sword can be put in a sword factory is to wind the blade around a gun barrel like a ribbon, and then when the sword is let loose it flies back to its own shape. So the sword of God's truth has been fully tested, and it is best this way and that way, and wound this way and that way, but it always comes back to its own shape. Think of it! A book written near nineteen centuries ago, and some of it thousands of years ago, and yet in our time the average sale of this book is more than twenty thousand copies every week and more than a million copies a year. I say now that a book which is divinely scattered is a weapon worth holding a tight grip of. Bishop Colenso will come along and try to wrench out of your hand the five books of Moses, and Strauss will come along and try to wrench out of your hand the miracles, and Renan will come along and try to wrench out of your hand the entire life of the Lord Jesus Christ, and your associates in the office or the factory or the banking house will try to wrench out of your hand the entire Bible; but in the strength of the Lord God of Israel, and with Eleazar's grip hold on to it. You give up the Bible, you give up any part of it, and you give up pardon and peace and life and heaven.

Do not be ashamed, young man, to have the world know that you are a friend of the Bible. This book is the friend of all that is good, and it is the sworn enemy of all that is bad. An eloquent writer recently gives an incident of a very bad man who stood in a cell of a Western prison. This criminal had gone through all styles of crime, and he was there waiting for the gallows. The convict standing there at the window of the cell, the writer says, "looked out and declared, 'I am an infidel.' He said that to all the men and women and children who happened to be gathered there, 'I am an infidel,'" and the eloquent writer says: "Every man and woman there believed him." And the writer goes on to say: "If he had stood there saying, 'I am a Christian,' every man and woman would have said: 'He is a liar!'"

This Bible is the sworn enemy of all that is wrong, and it is the friend of all that is good. Oh, hold on it! Do not take part of it and throw the rest away. Hold on to all of it. There are so many people now who do not know. You ask them if the soul is immortal, and they say: "I guess it is; I don't know. Perhaps it is, perhaps it isn't." Is the Bible true? "Well, perhaps it is, and perhaps it isn't. Perhaps it may be, figuratively, and perhaps it may be partly, and perhaps it may not be at all." They despise what they call the Apostolic creed; but if their own creed were written out, it would read like this: "I believe in nothing, the maker of heaven and earth, and in nothing which it hath sent, which nothing was born of nothing, and which nothing was dead and buried and descended into nothing, and arose from nothing, and ascended to nothing, and now sitteth at the right hand of nothing, from which it will come to judge nothing. I believe in the holy agnostic church and in the communion of nothingarians, and in the forgiveness of nothing, and the resurrection of nothing, and in the life that never shall be. Amen!" That is the creed of tens of thousands of people in this city. If you have a mind to adopt such a theory, I will not. "I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Catholic church, and in the communion of saints, and in the life everlasting. Amen." Oh, when I see Eleazar taking such a stout grip of the sword in the battle against sin and for righteousness, I come to the conclusion that we ought to take a stouter grip of God's eternal truth—the sword of righteousness.

As I look at Eleazar's hand I also notice his spirit of self-forgetfulness. He did not notice that the hilt of the sword was eating through the palm of his hand. He did not know it hurt him. As he went out into the conflict he was so anxious for the victory he forgot himself, and that hilt might go ever so deeply into the palm of his hand, it could not disturb him. "His hand clave unto the sword." O, my brothers and sisters, let us go into the Christian conflict with the spirit of self-abnegation. Who cares whether the world praises us or denounces us? What do we care for misrepresentation, or abuse, or persecution in a conflict like this? Let us forget ourselves. That man who is afraid of getting his hand hurt will never kill a Philistine. Who cares whether you get hurt or not if you get the victory? Oh, how many Christians there are who are all the time worrying about the way the world treats them. They are so tired, and they are so abused, and they are so tempted, when Eleazar did not think whether he had a hand, or an arm, or a foot. All he wanted was victory.

We see how men forget themselves in worldly achievement. We have often seen men who, in order to achieve worldly success will forget all physical fatigue and all annoyance and all obstacle. Just after the battle of Yorktown, in the American Revolution, a musician, wounded, was told he must have his limbs amputated, and they were about to fasten him to the surgeon's table for it was long before the merciful discovery of anaesthetics. He said: "No, don't fasten me to that table; get me a violin." A violin was brought to him and he said: "Now go to work as I begin to play," and for forty minutes, during the awful pangs of amputation, he moved not a muscle nor dropped a note, while he played some sweet tune. Oh, is it not strange that with the music of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and with this grand march of the church militant on the way to become the church triumphant, we cannot forget ourselves and forget all pang and all sorrow and all persecution and all perturbation.

We know what men accomplish under worldly opposition. Men do not shrink back for antagonism, or for hardship. You have admired Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," as brilliant and beautiful a history as was ever written—but some of you do not know under what disadvantages it was written—that "Conquest of Mexico" for Prescott was totally blind and he had two pieces of wood parallel to each other, fastened, and totally blind, with his pen between those pieces of wood he wrote, the stroke against one piece of wood telling how far the pen must go in one way, the stroke against the other piece of wood telling how far the pen must go the other way. Oh, how much men will endure for worldly knowledge and for worldly success, and yet how little we endure for Jesus Christ. How many Christians there are that go around saying: "O, my hand. O, my hand, my hurt hand; don't you see there is blood on the hand, and there is blood on the sword?" while Eleazar, with the hilt imbedded in the flesh of his right hand, does not know it.

Must I be carried to the skies
On flowery beds of ease,
While others fought to win the prize,
Or sailed through bloody seas?

What have we suffered in comparison with those who expired with suffocation, or were burned, or were chopped to pieces for the truth's sake? We talk of the persecution of olden times. There is just as much persecution going on now in various ways. In 1869, in Madagascar, eighteen men were put to death for Christ's sake. They were to be hurled over rocks, and before they were hurled over the rocks, in order to make their death the more dreadful in anticipation, they were put in baskets and swung to and fro over the precipice that they might see how many hundred feet they would have to be dashed down, and while they were swinging in these baskets over the rocks they sang:

Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly,
While the billows near me roll,
While the tempest still is high.

Then they were dashed down to death. Oh, how much others have endured for Christ, and how little we endure for Christ. We want to ride to heaven in a Pullman sleeping car, our feet on soft plush, the bed made up early so we can sleep all the way, the black porter of Death to wake us up only in time to enter the golden city. We want all the surgeons at our hand with lint and bandages and all the salve, for our hand is hurt, while Eleazar does not know his hand is hurt. "His hand clave into the sword."

As I look at Eleazar's hand I come to the conclusion that he has done a great deal of hard hitting. I am not surprised when I see that these four men—Eleazar and his three companions—drove back the army of Philistines, that Eleazar's sword clave to his hand, for every time he struck an enemy with one end of the sword, the other end struck the sword wounded him. When he took hold of the sword the sword took hold of him.

Oh, we have found an enemy who cannot be conquered by rose water and soft speeches. He must be slain by stroke and straight thrust. There is intemperance, and there is fraud, and there is gambling, and there is lust, and there are ten thousand battalions of iniquity, armed Philistine infantry, and they are to be overthrown and overthrown? Soft sermons in morocco cases laid down in front of an exquisite audience will not do it. You have got to call things by their right name. You have got to expel from our churches Christians who eat the sacrament on Sunday, and devour widows' houses all the week. We have got to stop our indifference against the Philistines and the debusites and the Girgashites, and let those poor wretches go, and apply our indignation to the modern transgressions which need to be dragged out and slain. Ahab and Jezebel here. Jezebels here. The massacre of the infants here. Strike for God so hard that while you slay the sin the sword will adhere to your own hand. I tell you, my friends, we want a few John Knoxes and John Wesleys in the Christian church today. The whole tendency is to refine on Christian work. We keep on refining on it until we send apologetic word to iniquity we are about to capture it. And we must go with sword silver chased and presented by the ladies, and we must ride on white palfrey under embroidered housing, putting the spurs in only just enough to make the charger dance gracefully, and then we must send a missive, delicate as a wedding card, to ask the old black giant of sin if he will not surrender. Women saved by the grace of God and on glorious mission sent, detained from Sabbath classes because their new hat is not done. Churches that shook our cities with great revivals sending around to ask some demonstrative worshiper if he will not please say "amen" and "hallelujah" a little softer. It seems as if in our churches we wanted a baptism of cologne and balm of a thousand flowers, when we actually need a baptism of fire from the Lord God of Pentecost. But we are so afraid somebody will criticise our religious work, that our anxiety for the world's redemption is lost in the fear we will get our hand hurt, while Eleazar went into the conflict, "and his hand clave unto the sword."

But I see in the next place what a hard thing it was for Eleazar to get his hand and his sword parted. The muscles and the sinews had been so long grasped around the sword he could not drop it three comrades, I suppose, came up and tried to help him, and they bathed the back part of the hand, hoping the sinews and muscles would relax. But no. "His hand clave to the sword." Then they tried to pull open the fingers and to pull back the thumb, but no sooner were they pulled back than they closed again, "and his hand clave unto the sword." But after awhile they were successful, and then they noticed that the curve in the palm of the hand corresponded with the curve of the hilt. "His hand clave unto the sword."

You and I have seen it many a time. There are in the United States to-day many aged ministers of the gospel. They are too feeble now to preach. In the church records the word standing opposite their names is "emeritus," or the words are "a minister without charge." They were a heroic race. They had small salaries, and but few books, and they swam spring freshets to meet their appointments. But they did in their day a mighty work for God. They took off more of the heads of Philistine iniquity than you could count from now on to sundown. You put that old minister of the gospel now into a prayer meeting or occasional pulpit, or a sick room where there is some one to be comforted, and it is the same old ring to his voice and the same old story of pardon, peace and Christ, and heaven. His hand has so long clutched the sword in Christian conflict he cannot drop it. "His hand clave unto the sword."

I had in my parish in Philadelphia a very aged man who in his early life had been the companion and adviser of the early Presidents, Monroe and Madison. He had wielded vast influence, but I only knew him as a very aged man. The most remarkable thing about him was his ardor for Christ. When he could get out in the meetings without propping he would throw his arm around a pillar of the church, and though his mind was partially gone, his love for Christ was so great that all were in deep respect and profound admiration and were moved when he spoke. I was called to see him die. I entered the room and he said: "Mr. Talmage. I cannot speak to you now." He was in a very pleasant delirium, as he imagined he had an audience before him. He said: "I must tell these people to come to Christ and prepare for heaven." And then in this pleasant delirium, both arms lifted, this octogenarian preached Christ and told of the glories of the world to come. There lying on his dying pillow, his dying hand clave to his sword.

Oh, if there ever was any one who had a right to retire from the conflict it was old Joshua. Soldiers come back from battle have the names of the battles on their flags, showing where they distinguished themselves, and it is a very appropriate inscription. Look at that flag of old General Joshua. On it Jericho, Gibeon, Hazar, City of Ai, and instead of the stars sprinkled on the flag, the sun and the moon which stood still. There he is, a hundred and ten years old. He is lying flat on his back, but he is preaching. His dying words are a battle charge against idolatry and a rallying cry for the Lord of hosts, as he says: "Behold, this day I go the way of all the earth, and not one hath not failed to fulfill his promise concerning Israel." His dying hand clave unto his sword.

There is the headless body of Paul on the road to Ostea. His great brain and his great heart have been severed. The cimwood rods had stung him fearfully. When the corn ship broke up he swam ashore, coming up drenched with the brine. Every day since that day when the horse reared under him in the suburbs of Damascus, as the supernatural light fell, down to this day when he is sixty-eight years of age, and all from the prison cell of the Mamertine, he has been outrageously treated, and he is waiting to die. How does he spend his last hours? Telling the world how badly he feels, and describing the rheumatism that he got in prison, the rheumatism afflicting his limbs, or the neuralgia piercing his temples, or the thirst that fevers his tongue? Oh, no. His last words are the battle shout for Christendom, "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand; I have fought the good fight," and so his dying hand clave unto the sword.

It was in the front room on the second floor that my father lay a-dying. It was Saturday morning, 4 o'clock. Just three years before that day my mother had left him for the skies, and he had been homesick to join her company. He was eighty-three years of age. Ministers of the gospel came in to comfort him, but he comforted them. How wonderfully the words sounded out from his dying pillow: "I have been young, and now am old, yet have I never seen the righteous forsaken, or his seed begging bread." Then he lifted his hands, he bathed his hands, and they bathed his feet, and they succeeded in straightening out the feet; but they did not succeed in bathing open the hand so it would stay open. They bathed the hand open, but it came shut. They bathed it open again, but it came shut. What was the matter with the thumb and the fingers of that old hand? Ah! It had so long wielded the sword of Christian conflict that "his hand clave unto the sword."

I intend this sermon as a tonic. I want you to hold the truth with ineradicable grip, and I want you to pray and work for God that it will react, and while you take the sword, the sword will take you. You notice that the officers of the Northern army every year assemble, and you notice that the officers of the Southern army every year assemble. Soldiers coming together are apt to recount their experiences and to show their scars. Here is a soldier who pulls up his sleeve and says: "There, I was wounded in that arm," and shows the scar. And another soldier pulls down his collar and says: "There, I was wounded in the neck." And another soldier says, as he has had taken off that limb since the gunshot fracture: "O my friends, when the battle of life is over and the resurrection has come, and our bodies rise from the dead, will we have on us any scars showing our bravery for God? Christ will be there all covered with scars. Scars on the brow, scars on the hand, scars on the feet, scars all over the heart won in the battle of redemption. And all heaven will sob aloud with emotion as they look at those scars. Ignatius will be there, and he will point out the place where the tooth and paw of the lion seized the body. Polycarp will be there, and Huss will be there and he will show where the coal first scorched the foot on that day when his spirit took wing of flame from Constance. McMillan, and Campbell, and Freeman, American missionaries in India, will be there—the men who with their wives and children went down in the awful massacre at Cawnpore, and they will show where the daggers of the Sepoys struck them. The Waldenses will be there, and they will show where their bones were broken on that day when the Piedmontese soldiery pitched them over the rocks. And there will be those there who took care of the sick and who looked after the poor, and they will have evidences of earthly exhaustion. And Christ, with his scarred hand waving over the scarred multitude, will say: "You suffered with me on earth; now be glorified with me in heaven. And then the great organs of eternity will take up the chant, and St. John will play. "These are they who came out of great tribulation and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb."

But what will your chagrin and mine be if it shall be told that day on the streets of heaven that on earth we shrank back from all toil and sacrifice and hardship. No scars to show the heavenly soldiery. Not so much as one ridge on the palm of the hand to show that just once in all this battle for God and the truth, we grasped the sword so firmly and struck so hard, that the sword and the hand stuck together and the hand clave unto the sword. O, my Lord Jesus, rouse us to thy service.

Thy saints in all this glorious war
Shall conquer though they die;
They see the triumph from afar,
And seize it with the eye.

When that illustrious day shall rise,
And all thy armies shine
In robes of victory through the skies,
The glory shall be thine.

Mrs. Col. Richardson
SAVED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 72,896]

"You have saved my life, snatched me from the brink of the grave almost, and I wish to thank you. About eighteen months ago I was a total wreck, physically. I had been troubled with leucorrhœa for some time, but had given hardly any attention to the trouble.

"At last inflammation of the womb and ovaries resulted and then I suffered agonies, had to give up my profession (musician and piano player), was confined to my bed and life became a terrible cross. My husband summoned the best physicians, but their benefit was but temporary at best. I believe I should have contracted the morphine habit under their care, if my common sense had not intervened.

"One day my husband noticed the advertisement of your remedies and immediately bought me a full trial. Soon the pain in my ovaries was gone. I am now well, strong and robust, walk, ride a wheel, and feel like a girl in her teens. I would not be without Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it is like water of life to me. I am very gratefully and sincerely your well-wisher, and I heartily recommend your remedies. I hope some poor creature may be helped to health by reading my story."—MRS. COL. E. P. RICHARDSON, RHINELANDER, WIS.

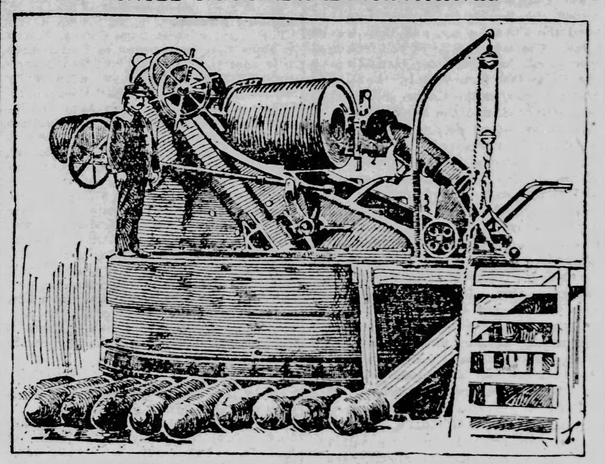
A common expression is: "The human race is growing weaker and wiser." That we are growing weaker is proved by the large number of pale, thin and emaciated people.

That we are growing wiser may be proved by overcoming these disorders with the timely use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites which gives strength, enriches the blood, invigorates the nerves and forms fat.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

UNCLE SAM'S NEW 12-INCH MORTAR.

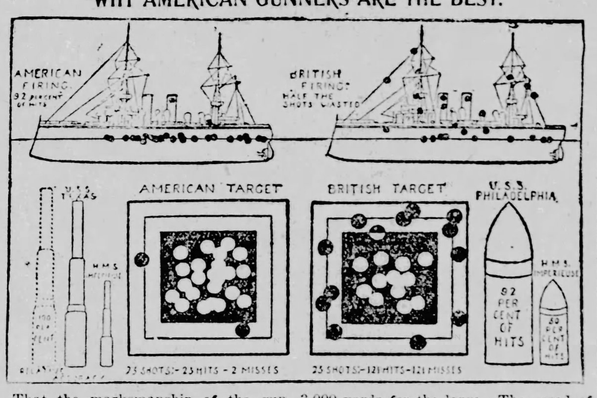


The mortar shown in the picture is one of the modern coast defense guns of the government, and will be used at all the defended harbors of the United States. It is a 12-inch steel gun and breechloading. It carries a shell weighing 1,800 pounds and has a radius of action of about four miles, the trajectory being of course a greater distance.

The gun is manipulated by hand, but its mounting and sighting are so accurate that the gunner can drop a shell within a four-mile radius on any given space as large as, say, the decks of an ordinary war vessel.

Its field of action is mapped out into squares on which it can drop its deadly charge with mathematical precision when the gun is set to a given angle of elevation.

WHY AMERICAN GUNNERS ARE THE BEST.



That the marksmanship of the gunners in the American navy is the best in the world is admitted even by British experts. The accompanying chart, prepared by one of them, comprises the results of target practice by the men of the United States battleship Texas, which holds the record in the American navy for 1898, and those of Her Majesty's protected cruiser Imperieuse, the flagship of the British Pacific squadron. The record of the American gunners is 93 per cent of hits, while that of the English is only 50 per cent.

Credit for the superior marksmanship shown is given to the greater opportunities for target practice given by the regulations of the United States navy. In 1898 we spent $1,000,000 on target practice, while for the much larger English navy less than $750,000 is allowed.

Under the present regulations each United States war vessel is allowed fourteen opportunities for practice firing at sea. The ranges employed by the navy are from 800 yards for the small guns to 3,000 yards for the large. The speed of the ship must exceed eight knots. Under the regulations in force prior to July, 1897, each ship must be prepared as if for battle on two occasions during each year, and two prizes, one of $5 and $10, may be awarded for every 25 men who take part in the practice.

In the English navy there is one trial practice each month and an annual prize firing, but the allowances of ammunition are so small that the practice is small.

On accompanying chart most of the American shots are seen to have struck at or below the water line, where they will do the most damage. Many of the British shots, on the other hand, are represented as striking the funnels or riggings of the vessel, where they are comparatively harmless. One reason for the greater percentage of American hits below the water line is due to the fact that American gunners fire when the opposing ship is on the downward roll, while the gunners of other nations generally "cut loose" when their opponent is rising.

NEARLY ALL LEGS.

A Chicago mother of a four-year-old boy is an amateur photographer. Recently she discovered her sweet child fast asleep in a large, cushioned arm-chair and in a splendid attitude for photographing. She got her camera and took all possible care in tip-toeing around so as not to awaken him and in order to get a good arrangement for an effective picture. The photograph was not quite what was wanted, but was very effective on the other members of the family.

A CASE OF FORESHORTENING.

April Showers

Wash away the filth and waste that have accumulated during winter.

In like manner Hood's Sarsaparilla expels from the blood impurities that have been deposited during the season when there has been but little perspiration and perhaps constant confinement in impure and vitiated air. It is a boon to tired mothers, housekeepers, teachers and others who spend their time indoors.

It gives the blood richness and vitality, fitting it to nourish and strengthen the nerves, muscles and all the great organs of the body. It cures all spring humors and banishes that tired feeling.

It is the best medicine money can buy for all diseases caused by impure or impoverished blood. You should begin taking it to-day.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Sunday School Teacher—Johnnie, who do you think was the greatest of sinners?

Johnnie—I reckon it must have been Moses.

Sunday School Teacher—Moses?

Johnnie—Well, he broke the whole of the ten commandments at one clip.—Judge.

"I don't see why you aren't a good little girl," said her mother.

"Oh, now, don't blame me," she replied. "I'm just as good as God made me."—Chicago Post.

"Funny you never find a college man behind the bar."

"No, they are more likely to be in front."—Indianapolis Journal.

Major Drinkerupp—Did yo' evah take spring bitters, kun'l?

Col. Onceagain—I did, suh. I was married in April.—Judge.

"What is your opinion of this new national question?" said the inquirer.

"My boy," said Senator Sorghum, colefully, "that's a difficulty under which us statesmen have to labor. By the time I get through hustling for votes and watching the schemes of the opposition, I don't have a minute left for forming opinions about anything."—Washington Star.

In the Dark.

Wife (ominously)—I know where you were last night, sir!

Husband (irritably)—Then why don't you tell me? Can't you see I'm in no mood to be kept in suspense?—Detroit Journal.

ALICE IN AYLWINLAND.

A Truthful Tale for Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton.

"Cheshire Puss," said Alice, rather timidly, "what sort of people live about here?"

"In that direction," the Cat said, waving his right paw round, "lives Mr. Aylwin the Mystic; and in that direction," waving the other paw, "lives Mr. Wilderspun the Painter. Visit either you like; they're both mad."

"But I don't want to go among mad people," Alice remarked.

"Oh, you can't help that," said the Cat. "We're all mad here. I'm mad. You're mad."

"How do you know I'm mad?" said Alice.

"You must be," said the Cat, "or you wouldn't have come here."

* * * * * * *

"Tell us a story," said the March Hare.

"Yes, pease do!" pleaded Alice.

"And be quick about it," added the Hatter, "or we shall all be asleep before the end of the volume."

"Once upon a time there were two young ladies," the Dormouse began, in a great hurry, "and their names were Sinh and Winnie; and they lived on the top of a hill."

"What did they live on?" asked Alice, who was greatly interested in all literary subjects.

"They lived upon butter," said the Dormouse, after thinking for a moment.

"Where did they get the butter from?" asked Alice.

"From the critics, of course," answered the Dormouse, sulkily.

"But they wouldn't have needed that," Alice gently remarked, "unless they were dull."

"They were," said the Dormouse. "Very dull."

Alice tried a little to fancy herself this extraordinary state of things, but it puzzled her too much. Meantime, the Dormouse went on.

"So these two young ladies—they were learning to draw, you know"—

"What did they draw?" said Alice.

"The Public," said the Dormouse, without considering at all this time.

"But I don' understand," said Alice.

"Neither did they," answered the Dormouse.

Alice was silent.

"They were learning to draw," he continued, "and they drew with everything that begins with an M"—

"Why with an M?" asked Alice.

"Why not?" said the Dormouse. —"That began with an M, such as Madness, and Melancholy, and Mysticism—do you like books about Mysticism?"

"Really, now you ask me," said Alice, very much confused, "I don't think"—

"Then you shouldn't talk," said the Hatter.

This piece of rudeness was more than Alice could bear. She got up in great disgust and walked off. The Dormouse fell asleep again instantly. "At any rate, I'll never go there again!" she said. "It's the stupidist story I ever heard in my life!"—Punch.

Advice.

The Sport—So yer dropped some money on de Milwaukee Chicken, did yer?

The Chappie—Well, I saw him box, and I thought he'd win.

The Sport—Well, de nex' time, you jes' ask somebody dat knows, an' don't try to do any t'inkin!

Well Along in Years.

"Isn't Belle's husband old enough to be her father?"

"Her father! Why, my year, he's old enough to be a captain in the United States navy."—Philadelphia North American.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhœa, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every suf-

The Sunday School.

LESSON 4, APRIL 23, 1899.

Jesus, the Way and the Truth and the Life.

John xiv:1-14.

Study also Acts 4:8-12. Memory verses 2-6.

GOLDEN TEXT—Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth, and the life.—John 14:6.

1. Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me.

2. In my father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.

3. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also.

4. And whither I go ye know, and the way ye know.

5. Thomas saith unto him, Lord we know not whither thou goest; and how can we know the way?

6. Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth and the life; no man cometh unto the Father, but by me.

7. If ye had known me, ye should have known my Father also; and from henceforth ye know him, and have seen him.

8. Philip saith unto him, Lord, shew us the Father, and it sufficeth us.

9. Jesus saith unto him, Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known me, Philip? he that hath seen me hath seen the Father; and how sayest thou then, Shew us the Father?

10. Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in me? the words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself; but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works.

11. Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me; or else believe me for the very works' sake.

12. Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father.

13. And whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son.

14. If ye shall ask anything in my name, I will do it.

Illustrative Applications.

Let not your heart be troubled (v. 1). Tossed about, as the waters are by the winds, "troubled" literally means. A calm heart is a great vanquisher of trouble. His sturdy calm heart was a great secret of General Grant's strength. Nothing could "rattle" him, and so prevent wise action. Try to hold yourself in mood controlled. The best way of doing it is to keep unquivering faith in God, in Christ who manifests him.

In my Father's house are many mansions (v. 2). "Mansions" means abiding-places, homes. And they are many. Since they are many, there shall be multitudinous dwellers in them. This was almost the last sentence Dr. Charles Hodge of Princeton ever wrote: "I am fully persuaded that the vast majority of the human race will share in the beautitudes and glories of our Lord's redemption." Since the mansions are many, that future life shall be a large one. What invigorating notes of roominess and opportunity sound in those words "many mansions!" You are cramped here by lack of opportunity, poverty, sickness, disappointment. There is a largeness there. Since there are many mansions, there shall be variety. The glorious life shall not be one vast routine and commonplace. Your shyest and most peculiar longings shall get satisfaction. And in that word "mansions"—homes—I am sure there is the implied promise of recognition and familyhood in the glorious life. What home means but it shall mean there, only infinitely better.

If it were not so, I would have told you. When the skies get gray and the paths rough, and mists of trouble sweep in, and it seems as though life were hardly worth the living, and your faith fails, and you can't help despairingly questioning about God's love and care and any better and nobler destiny, let me tell you what to do. Don't do this,—don't brood, and mope, and berate yourself for your want of faith and try by sheer will-power to struggle out of your faithlessness, and failing—as you will, probably, if you do so,—fall into despondency darker and deeper. Do this, rather,—turn to your New Testament, read the brightest and strongest promises of Christ, and then remember that he has guaranteed them, every one, by these great words, "If it were not so, I would have told you." And giving your feeble faith such stalwart object to lay hold of, you shall find your faith growing as it grasps and your trusting, shining soul shall get mastery over rough paths, dark skies, blinding mists. Many a time I myself have clung thus to these great endorsing words, and, almost before I knew it, have grown strong and glad.

I go to prepare a place for you. Have you never heard or read of two who loved each other, and he had gone to make in some new place—the far West, Australia—home for her, and how, in calm trust, she waited, sure that, when the home was made, he would come back and take her to it? Well, thus Christ is getting ready for your home-coming. He has not forgotten you. He is ready for you. Is not this a most sweet truth?

I am the way, and the truth, and the life (v. 6). Thomas a Kempis puts it well: "Without the way, we cannot go; without the truth, we cannot know; without the life, we cannot live. I am the way which you ought to follow, the truth which you ought to believe, the life which you ought to hope for." How foolish he who refuses way, truth, life! I rode once through the vast and tangling pine forests clothing the slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountains. I were safer refusing the trail and dismissing my guide than is he who, amid life, death, eternal destiny, refuses Christ.

He that hath seen me hath seen the Father; how say thou, shew us the Father? (v. 9.) Some are foolishly looking for further revelation. In the nature of things this cannot be. When the sun shines there is no need of farther light. Jesus Christ is incarnate deity. Beyond him no revelation can go. If men would know God, let them behold Christ. What Christ is, God is.

The works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do (v. 12). As the oak is greater than the acorn, so the works which Christ's followers have done in spreading Christianity are greater than he accomplishing works Christ did. Mr. Spurgeon, for example, preached to more people, and brought to Christ more souls, than ever Christ did in his earthly ministry.

In my name (v. 14). To pray in Christ's name is to pray in his spirit of love, service, resignation to the Father's will. —Wayland Hoyt, D. D., in Sunday School Times.

CROSS-ROADS OFFICES.

A SCHEME TO DISPENSE WITH RURAL POSTMASTERS.

An Improved System of Letter Collection and Delivery in Country Districts.

The government will be enabled to dispense entirely with the services of a great many of its cross-roads postmasters, if the mail delivery and collection system devised by Thomas J. Crowder, of Staunton, Vt., is adopted for general use by the postal department, says the Brooklyn Eagle. His idea forms a valuable adjunct to the suburban system now developed fro the relief of country residents. The feature of his invention consists of a box somewhat larger than those now used in the cities as mail depositories, and these are to be erected at convenient centers along the country roads. Two keys are allotted to each residence in the vicinity, with which to gain access to the interior. The first door comprises one entire side of the box, and when this is opened it falls to a horizontal position and acts as a shelf. A number of small individual boxes are revealed and the second key opens one of these, and any mail matter that has been deposited may be removed. For the sake of convenience in distributing the mail these many little doors form one large one, which when opened by the carrier gives him access at once to all the private boxes, but when he has closed this

COUNTRY RESIDENT GETTING HIS MAIL BY THE CROWDER SYSTEM.

CARRIER DEPOSITING MAIL MATTER FOR COUNTRY RESIDENTS.

shield the mail in each of these compartments is secure from examination by any others but those holding the keys of that particular box.

While the front door falls to a level when opened, the second one opens from the side, thus offering a somewhat sheltered table on which the postman may sort and stamp his letters, each of these stations being supplied with the necessary stamping outfit. This permits of mail collected at one point to be delivered to another point on the same route without the necessity of carrying it to some main office for cancellation and stamping. A large space is reserved in the bottom as a depository for mail matter that is dropped in the usual way through a slot provided.

The patent granted to Mr. Crowder also contemplates the combination of his scheme with an electrical system by which the box owners may be notified at their respective homes when a parcel has been placed in the box by the carrier. In order to do this is necessary to make the boxes somewhat larger to afford accommodation for the necessary batteries.

AN EXILED QUEEN.

Ranavalona, ex-queen of Madagascar, arrived at Marseilles recently, on her way to Algeria, whither she had been exiled. Her sojourn at Reunion was only of a provisional character, it being considered that the island was so near her former dominions that communication, which might prove dangerous to French interests, could be easily kept up between her and her partisans. The queen is, therefore, being conveyed to Algeria with her suite, which consists of eleven persons. It will be remembered that her husband, the prime minister, was at once banished to Algeria on the fall of Antananarivo, and that he died there shortly afterward.

RANAVALONA

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The Case Not Fully Covered.

Well, did that fortune teller who advertised that she could reveal your past, present and future carry out her agreement?"

"Yes, I suppose she did. She said I had been in love with a beautiful dark eyed girl; that I am now in love with another and that I will marry somebody else. All this seems to apply to my case. I have been in love with a beautiful dark eyed girl, and one I love now is unfortunately the child of honest but poor parents. I don't see why the fortune teller forgot to mention that tall blonde and the little Hoosier girl I used to be engaged to, though."—Chicago News.

Poor Tommy!

Teacher—What's the matter with you to-day, Tommy? You seem to be nervous and uneasy.

Tommy—I am. Yesterday was my pa and ma's wooden wedding, and nearly all the neighbors sent 'em shingles.—Chicago Record.

Ambiguous.

Miss Flirty—How do you like my new engagement ring?

Miss Cutting—It's a beauty; when does it come off?—Brooklyn Life.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 698 First National Bank Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching every afflicted man and so liberal is the plan of sending the remedy free that no one can afford to have some to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness in the privacy of home, and how improved. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully packed in a plain package, so that its recipient need have no fear of exposure or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

PATENTS.

Patents U. S. Patent Office, C

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1899.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULTAION LAST WEEK: 166.000

BLADE SEWING MACHINES. BLADE CHINA SETS.

Here is a note from a subscriber at New Hamburg, Pa., who has purchased not only a new Blade Sewing Machine, but a Blade China set as well. It tells its own story:

Publishers Blade:—I received my machine and china set on March 27. I am well pleased with the dishes, and think the machine will prove satisfactory. I find no fault thus far.
MRS. J. C. REZNOR.

THE COMMISSION'S PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation of the American commission to the Philippines is of interest to every American, because it is an official announcement of a fact which many foolish people have doubted—that the American flag is up in the Philippines to stay. The "Philippine question" is no longer a question—if it ever was one. Since Dewey raised the Stars and Stripes over Cavite, it has been certain they would never come down.

The rebellion of Aguinaldo would probably not have taken place had it not been for the unpatriotic course of the opponents of the peace treaty. Their intense opposition to territorial expansion led them to give aid and comfort to Agoncillo, the Filipino emissary in Washington. He was in constant communication with Aguinaldo, and his dispatches led the latter to precipitate hostilities.

The Filipinos are barbarians at heart, with a veneer of civilization outside. Tricky and insincere, there is but one argument which is effective with them, and that is force. The recent campaign has certainly shown them that the Americans are able to crush resistance, if it shall be necessary. The proclamation tells them that "the supremacy of the United States must and will be enforced throughout every part of the archipelago and those who resist it can accomplish no other end than their own ruin."

They can entertain no hope of Tagal independence. They are promised "ample liberty of self-government," but it must be under the sovereignty of the United States. Will they accept the inevitable, and abandon a hopeless contest? We believe they will, after the proclamation has reached the interior, and been discussed among the masses.

FEELING AGAINST GERMANY.

The United States has many adopted citizens of German birth, and some of these are very much worried over what they regard as evidences of hostility to Germany among our people. This feeling is reflected in German-American newspapers, some of which have worked themselves into a fury over a hypothetical "Anglo-American alliance," which they view with alarm as being a menace to Germany.

There certainly is an unfriendly feeling among Americans toward Germany—that is, toward the German government rather than the German people. And the officials of that government are responsible for it. A year ago, when we were entering upon the war with Spain, Germany was distinctly unfriendly to us, and a pronounced sympathizer with our foe. This feeling was reflected in the German press, for the leading papers expressed sympathy for Spain, and impugned our motives and methods.

All through the war it was the same. The German naval officers at Manila bay devoted themselves to the task of annoying and hampering Admiral Dewey. When courtesy and fairness would have won American friendship, Germany made herself offensive. Why should not every true American remember these things, and resent them? And why should we not feel strong friendship for England, who was really our only friend among European nations?

Our German-American friends should criticise the German government and the German press, for they are to blame for any hostile feeling which may exist in this country. They should show that they not more German than they are American by putting the responsibility where it properly belongs.

SECRETARY GAGE'S WARNING.

There is grave danger that the phenomenal activity in the stock market will lead to undue expansion, which will naturally be followed by a reaction which will take the wind out of inflated values, and ruin confiding investors. Secretary Gage hinted at this in a story he told at a banquet in New York the other day:

The tendency toward large capitalization of financial enterprises was never so noticeable as at recently. The temptation is ever great to organize capital for future theoretical profits under the impetus of the realization of actual present profits.

A man of my acquaintance owned a team of fine horses. Shortly after he had purchased them he went out to the stable before breakfast and the meal was kept waiting for him. When he returned he told his wife that since he had gotten out of bed he had become $400 richer. She asked him to explain. He replied that on looking at his team he thought they were worth $400 more than at the last time he had observed them. It was the same team; but his mind had capitalized them to suit himself.

Warnings like this are wise in these days of over-capitalization. But the men who should heed them never do. They go on blindly, and when the drop comes they go down to ruin.

Mary Yellin' Lease pushes back the coffin-lid to say that she has forever repudiated the Democratic party, because "it has never brought about any reform, and is responsible for every blister on the hand of toil."

Col. Fred Funston, who is winning laurels with his Kansas troops before Manila, is an Ohio man, and of course we shall hear of him in politics when he returns.

Quay finds it very difficult to shake that plum tree.

PROOFS OF PROSPERITY.

Elsewhere on this page is given an article headed, "Convincing Proofs of Prosperity," to which we direct the attention of every reader of The Blade. The increases in wages enumerated are but a fraction of the total advances throughout the Union.

These facts mark the second stage of returning prosperity. The first followed the election of McKinley, and the enactment of the Dingley tariff law. Industrial establishments which had been closed down then resumed work; factories and mills which had been running on half-time, or with a half or a third of the full force, started up on full time and with full complements of workmen.

Steadily this has gone on, keeping step with the improvement in business. The prices of manufactured products began to rise, because of the increased demand; and now wages are going up, without strikes or other labor troubles.

Wages are the first thing to fall, in a period of panic, and they are the last to rise when good times come again. The great advance in wages at the present time marks the return of the country to full prosperity. The signs are for its continuance for years, if the evil hand of politics does not disturb the confidence of the country in our financial system, or does not attempt again to break down the protective policy.

Keep down any agitation of free silver, or any other cheap money scheme; keep down any agitation of the free trade question. They have cost the people billions of dollars, and brought distress and suffering to tens of thousands of the working people of the land.

BOTH CRANK AND FOOL.

Bryan is developing more and more the characteristics of a crank. The Democratic club of New York city, through its secretary, extended him an invitation to attend the club banquet on Jefferson's birthday. Mr. Belmont is a Democrat, but opposed to free silver. Bryan answered the invitation by an impertinent telegram to Belmont, asking in effect if he had changed his views on the silver question. Belmont reminded him that the invitation was not from himself as an individual, but as an official of the club from which the courtesy came. Bryan then declined definitely.

Mr. Bryan evinced both crankism and bad politics in this affair. As to the first, he takes the toplofticai attitude that his particular fad is the Democratic shibboleth, and that none who deny it are Democrats. More than that, he takes the ridiculous stand that party differences of opinion on one point shall separate people in their social relations. A man who would refuse to break bread with another upon the latter's invitation, on the sole ground that they did not agree in their religious views, would unhesitatingly be dubbed a crank. There is no moral difference between that and the attitude which Bryan takes.

He was guilty of a political folly as well. The Democratic club which he snubbed is the strongest organization of the kind in New York. Behind it stands Tammany, which controls the enormous Democratic vote of the metropolis. Mr. Bryan has needlessly snubbed both. He has by that act told Tammany that he can get along without it. That is equivalent to saying that he don't want the support of New York in the next national Democratic convention. And he will not get it. Was ever a man so impolitic? Bryan is wandering up and down the country seeking support for a second nomination. He was defeated in 1896 by the East. Yet he snubs the East when the Democrats offer him a courtesy.

He is relying, it would appear, upon a split in the New York Democracy, which he is endeavoring to create by his acceptance of the free silver invitation to a dinner. He lost New York in 1896, with Tammany for him, and all the free silver shouters as well. How can he hope, then, to carry it in 1900, with Tammany against him? As a politician, he has made a blunder which is inexcusable. He has made a fool of himself.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle has unearthed the headlines from the New York World news columns back in 1895, when we were suffering from the evil effects of the Democratic tariff laws, our industries were stagnant, and our workingmen enduring enforced idleness. Here is the caption:

Soup Houses in a Hundred Cities—Wages in Iron Mills and All Allied Interests Cut 10 Per Cent.

For some time we have had daily tidings of advancing wages from the industrial centers. Here is another caption from the World, in this year of grace, 1899, when a Republican tariff law is bringing prosperity to the people:

Wages Up for 200,000 Workmen—All New England Cotton Mills Raise Wages 10 Per Cent.

These two extracts are better than columns of dry economic discussion of the comparative merits of protection and free trade as our national policy. The people of the country care much more for work than for theory. They want prosperity, not political quibbling. And they have no use for the Democratic party so long as it blindly adheres to a policy which sends wages down and compels the establishment of soup-houses to feed those who can not obtain work.

UNITED STATES DAY.

At the Paris Exposition next year July 4 has been set aside as "United States Day." The women of this country are especially interested in the program for that day, as it will be the occasion for the presentation to France of two statues from women's patriotic organizations.

One of these is to be a bronze equestrian figure of Washington, which is expected to be in a measure a return for the courtesy shown by France in its gift to the United States of the statue "Liberty Enlightening the World."

The other is the statue of Lafayette, the money for which was raised principally by the school children of this country, and is expected to show the appreciation of the services rendered the colonies by Lafayette during the dark days of the Revolutionary War.

These gifts, with the imposing ceremonies attending their presentation, will make "United States Day" an important chapter in the history of the World's Fair of 1900.

Has spring really sprung?

"INDUSTRIALS" TUMBLING.

Wall street had a panic in one class of stocks last Friday. It was confied to what are called "industrials;" that is the stocks of trusts engaged in manufacturing.

The slump in these stocks is the necessary outcome of the tremendous boom in organizing trusts which has been so marked a feature of the financial situation for the past three months. And that boom in turn was the natural result of the fact that there is an over-abundance of money in the United States, plus a renewed confidence in the certainty that good times are here for a prolonged stay.

When the Spanish war came to a successful close, things in the United States began to boom. Railway earnings steadily increased from month to month, and their stocks increased in value, as a natural consequence. Men with idle capital saw that things were on the upgrade, and that dividend-paying stocks were a good investment. So they bought good railway stocks, and kept on buying. Pretty soon the market was almost bare of first-class stocks, and the demand still continued.

This was a golden opportunity for promoters. They started in to organize trusts and combinations, whose stock was rapidly taken up by investors. With the most of these trusts they made the radical blunder of over-capitalizing them. In other words, they not only employed the total capital stock of all the concerns which entered the combination, but they added thereto extra millions of stock, which is so much "water." More than this, they often issued both common and preferred stock, making dividends on the latter a charge upon future earnings, where current earnings failed to cover the necessary amount.

The speculative excitement grew steadily, and it became evident to clear-headed men that the prices of these stocks were much above the level warranted by the earning power of the properties they represent. Hence it was certain a reaction must come, with a sharp tumble in prices. The banks first took warning, and would not accept such stock as security for loans.

This brought things to a crisis in the Stock Exchange. Brokers need large amounts of ready cash, and daily use the stocks in their possession to secure loans. Consequently their trust stocks were not of value to them, and everybody started to get rid of his holdings. On Friday last the crisis came. With a large class desiring to sell, and but few wishing to buy, the prices went shooting downward, and sympathetically affected the majority of all the stocks on the list.

If this semi-panic checks all speculation in trust stocks, it will be a blessing to the country. Over capitalization is a fundamental blunder always, and that is the error the trust promoters have committed. Over-capitalization of railways was at the bottom of the great panic of 1873, from which it took the country years to recover; and about 75 per cent of the railway mileage of the country passed through the hands of receivers.

Now the mania has started again in the trust stocks—the industrials. All these over-capitalized concerns are doomed to financial wreck. The end may not arrive for several years, but it is certain to come. Within the past half-year some 3,000 million dollars of trust stocks have been created. Nearly half this is water. That water must be squeezed out, and when the pinch comes it will ruin the outside investors who had not the wisdom to buy stock in something which was not over-capitalized.

The fellows who have worked the scheme have made themselves safe. They keep the preferred stock for themselves, and unload the common upon the buying public. When trouble comes, the prices of common stocks will drop to practically nothing, while, if the enterprise be one with some stability, the preferred stock will not suffer materially. The trust fever is running its course, and the only safety is to keep your money out of their stocks.

NEW PARTY COMING.

The collapse of the free silver fallacy as a political issue, and the decadence of Populism, bring indications that the chronically discontented, the fellows who think the government should be a father-in-law to them, and all other people with grievances they think can only be settled in a political way, are preparing for a new party. From Chicago comes this news, which we copy from the Times-Herald:

It is now definitely announced that a new party will be organized within a year upon the ruins of Populism, to be known as the "National Referendum Party," and which it is believed may become a political asylum for all the disordered and disappointed refugees from other parties. It is the plan of the promoters of the new organization to make an attempt to secure the incorporation of their revolutionary theories in the national platform of the Democracy in 1900. If the makers of that platform refuse to accept the entire creed of disaster and despair the advocates of the new party will arrange for a national convention to be held soon after the Republican and Democratic conventions, in which its plans for suspending the laws of nature will be properly promulgated.

But by all means let the "National Referendum Party" be organized. It would bunch the forces of turbulence—the soreheads, grumblers, croakers and malcontents—in one organization, and make the victory for law, order and sound economics easy and certain.

RHODE ISLAND'S ELECTION.

Rhode Island has just held the first state election for this year, and the result, so far as national issues are concerned, shows no change in public sentiment. That state elects a governor annually. Dyer, the Republican candidate, is re-elected by about the same plurality which he received one year ago, in the midst of the public excitement over the oncoming war with Spain.

This is a pointer of value. New England is the only portion of the country where the anti-expansionists are at all numerous, and it was a question how far this sentiment would be reflected in the elections. Rhode Island has answered it satisfactorily. She has not enough of the "aunties" to make any difference in her vote.

The treasury department furnishes much information about the Philippines in the February summary of commerce and finance. The agricultural possibilities of the islands are especially dwelt on, the conclusion being deduced that the islands are capable of supporting a population of 40,000,000. There is consequently plenty of room for several millions of industrious, wide-awake Americans over there.

The month just passed has added considerably to the "national ash-heap." The recorded fire losses in the United States and Canada last month amounted to $11,493,000, nearly $4,000,000 more than the losses in March of last year.

THE CUBANS GIVE IT UP.

The Cuban Assembly has at last accepted the inevitable. It voted to disband the Cuban army, and then to dissolve. The muster-rolls of the insurgent forces will be copied for Gen. Brooks, the $3,000,000 furnished by the United States to pay to the Cuban soldiers will be distributed, and the main obstacle to the settlement of affairs on the island will have been removed.

General Brooke, as the representative of the United States government, has had a very difficult and delicate task. The Cuban soldiers, in the field and under arms, are a menace to peace. They might easily break up into bands of brigands, looting and levying tribute, paralyzing industry and ruining the country. Gen. Brooke diplomatically won Gen. Gomez over to his views, and arranged for the disbanding of the troops through the advance of $3,000,000 by the United States, to enable them to start in some occupation. This money will be repaid from the Cuban revenues.

Then the Cuban Assembly rose in wrath. It deposed Gomez from command, and refused the three millions, which it characterized as absurdly inadequate. It sent a delegation to Washington to present its views. The delegates were received as visitors by Secretary Hay, and not in any official capacity; for this government has never recognized the Cuban republic. They were made to understand that no more money would be paid, and that the assembly was obstructing the efforts of the United States in Cuba.

They returned to Havana, made their report, and the assembly accepted the inevitable. It ordered the army disbanded, and then dissolved. Thus the so-called republic of Cuba passes into the realm of the has-been, with the rest of the ghosts, and the way is clear for the erection of a firm popular government in the island, under the guidance of the United States.

OUD PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The President has made an excellent selection of representatives for the United States at the peace congress proposed by Czar Nicholas, which is soon to meet at the Hague. They are Andrew D. White, Stanford Newell, Seth Low, William C. Crozier, and A. T. Mahan. Frederick W. Holls, of New York, will be the secretary.

Mr. White, our present ambassador to Germany, is one of our most experienced and talented diplomats. He was minister to Germany from 1879 to 1881, minister to Russia in 1892, and one of the Venezuelan commission appointed by President Cleveland.

Mr. Newell was for years one of the leading lawyers of St. Paul, Minnesota, and is now our minister to Holland. Hon. Seth Low is president of Columbia University, New York city. He is a man of great executive ability, with a profound knowledge of international law.

Captain Crozier is one of the most accomplished officers of the ordnance department of the regular army, graduating from West Point in 1876. Captain Mahan is our leading naval expert, and a writer of the highest authority upon naval matters. Mr. Holls is a prominent and influential lawyer of New York city.

The selections made by the President are admirable in every way. We may expect the United States to take a prominent and honorable part in the deliberations, and wield a powerful influence upon whatever results may be reached.

FILIPINO FOOLISHNESS.

The Hong Kong Telegraph is the organ of the Filipino junta in that city. The issue of March 2 has just arrived, with a long editorial article on the American commission, which sailed that day for Manila on the cruiser Baltimore. It concludes as follows:

But what will the commission do on arrival at Manila? Will a cessation of hostilities be mutually agreed upon in order to allow of the members of the commission conferring with the Filipino leaders, or will the war still be continued and the commission be obliged to ferret out their facts as best they can?

If the former should prove to be the case then we should say that the commission will be able to do good work and may possibly arrange matters upon a footing satisfactory to Filipinos and Americans alike. Should, however, no cessation of hostilities take place, then we fail to see the utility of the commission, for they will be unable to gain anything but a one-sided account of affairs, from the fact that their investigations will of necessity be confined to the American view of the situation.

We do not for a moment mean to insinuate that the commission will not do its work in a perfectly impartial manner, but it is a well recognized fact that no just judgment can be made until both sides of the question have been heard, and unless the Filipino version can be got at the labors of the commission will be comparatively worthless.

The assumption here is, that the commission is to decide whether the United States shall relinquish the islands. We doubt if the Hong Kong junta and its organ are so absurdly ignorant.

The commission has nothing to do with that matter. The Philippine islands will remain under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the United States. There is no question as to this. The commission is to inform itself as to the form of government, under the United States, for which the Filipinos are best fitted.

The Telegraph by this time finds that there is to be no parleying with rebels in arms. They must yield, and acknowledge American supremacy and control first. Then they shall be given, as they are assured by the commission's proclamation, "ample liberty of self-government," so far as it is consistant with undisputed American sovereignty.

EXPORTING WHEAT.

The Democratic agitators in the West are endeavoring to array the farmers in opposition to all measures for developing the American merchant marine, by the argument that it would increase the cost of wheat shipments aboard at least five cents per bushel.

We doubt if many farmers will accept that statement. They know very well that if the supply of anything is increased, without increasing the demand, the price is necessarily lowered, and they will see that an increase in the number of wheat-carrying ships can not increase freight rates, but will have exactly the opposite tendency.

If, through a reasonable and just shipping bill, millions of American capital are invested in the building of American merchant vessels, that capital will stand as a constant guarantee for reasonable freight rates during the existence of the vessels thus built. With a well-considered shipping law, our farmers can be assured of so low a freight rate as to mean a higher price for wheat on the farm at all times.

A military expert informs the Canadians that they have no army worth anything. Our brethren across the line need not worry. They have no need of one.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Samoan Affairs.

The latest advices from Samoa, March 28, show that the turmoil in that remote little spot is still going on. The American and British warships were daily throwing shells into the rebel villages and sailors had been landed at Apia to protect property. The text of the insulting and defiant proclamation issued March 13 by Rose, the German consul general, leaves no doubt that his continued support of Mataafa precipitated the trouble. The German warship Falke has also been troublesome. It attempted to leave the harbor on a secret mission and was promptly stopped by the American commander. Again, the Falke persistently kept in the way of the fire, and Kautz compelled the offender to go into the harbor out of the way. Rear Admiral Kautz is incensed at the action of all the Germans. Tanu has been formally installed king. A third British warship has reached Apia.

In the Philippines.

The forces in the Philippines continue to give the rebels time to digest the proclamation. Maj. Gen. MacArthur makes daily reconnoissances north of Malolos, and the navy occasionally drops shells to keep the rebels awake. A renewal of active operations is probable by the time this paper reaches its readers.

Steamer Lines to Manila.

Since the Philippine islands came into the possession of the United States, steamship lines plying between Australia and China and Japan have extended their routes to Manila. There are three or these lines, the Eastern & Australia Steamship company, the China Navigation company and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the latter a Japanese line. Each company has four good and well equipped vessels and as each line makes monthly trips, there is a call at Manila about every ten days. There is already some activity, both in passenger and freight traffic, between Manila and Sydney, and every reason to believe that this will be increased very gratifyingly in time. That the trade will become important as the development of China, the great market for which all nations are bidding, progresses, great confidence is felt. The importance of this trade is a small bit of evidence to indicate the important part that the Philippines are destined to play in the markets of the far east. There will not only be more and stronger evidence disclose itself in the near future, but actual realization of the fact.

Czar's Peace Congress.

The delegates representing the United States at the Czar's disarmament congress at the Hague—Ambassador Andrew D. White, Stanford Newell, minister to the Netherlands, President Seth Low, Capt. William Crozier, U. S. ordnance corps, Capt. A. T. Mahan and F. W. Holls, of New York—will worthily represent the republic at this interesting conference. It is to be feared that all of the czar's guests will gather at his benevolent bidding in a mood necessarily somewhat cynical under the circumstances. And the ghost of strangled Finland will fill the air.

The Anti-Trust Law.

A test of the bearing of the Anti-trust law of 1890 upon combinations of the more modern type is to be afforded as the result of an action just begun, with the approval of Attorney-General Griggs, against the Chesapeake and Ohio Fuel Company of Cincinnati and fifteen other companies or corporations, miners or producers and shippers of coal and coke. The bill filed in the suit alleges that the defendants on December 15, 1897, entered into a contract and combination in the form of a trust or conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce, in regard to the production of coal and coke and in violation of law. This agreement, it is charged, went into effect about January 1, 1898, and since that time the companies in question have monopolized and controlled the amount of coal and coke produced in the Kanawha district and only permitted such amount of coal to be mined and coke to be made by the several defendants as could be sold by the Chesapeake and Ohio Fuel Company, and that the defendants were only permitted to ship their proportionate amount of coal at a stipulated price, and figured upon the ratio designated in the contract as fixed by the executive committee. By this action, it is alleged, competition in the sale of the product has been wholly destroyed. The bill prays the court to enjoin the defendants from selling or shipping any coal or coke into any state other than that in which they reside, by virtue of their agreement, which the court is asked to declare null and void. This prosecution, which seems to have been stimulated by the recent discussion about combinations, will be followed with some degree of interest by the public, in whose mind the exact legal status of combinations remains a more or less open question.

Our Soldier Dead.

The bodies of the soldier dead brought from Cuba and Porto Rico to Washington were last week placed in their graves in that beautiful place of sepulcher, Arlington cemetery, across the Potomac from the national capital. The afternoon of the occasion was generally observed in Washington as a half-holiday, and the ceremonies over the interment were of an impressive character. In many cities, flags were flying at half-mast in honor of the great national funeral taking place in Washington.

Money in Cuba and Porto Rico.

According to the reports received by the War and Treasury Departments, the problem of the metallic money standard is to a large degree settling itself in Cuba and Porto Rico. American money is gradually being substituted for Spanish and other foreign currency. It is estimated that about twenty-five millions have been transferred since the Americans took possession, and in the trading centers this is now the popular medium of exchange. The future of our coins and paper in the Philippines is not so well assured. There the natives are utterly unaccustomed to gold, whereas in Cuba the English, Spanish and French standard gold coins have long been in general use. But in all likelihood the problem will be solved among the Filipinos as successfully as it has been in the West Indies. The money changers are forced to extend the custom of employing American money, since they are called upon right along to take our currency in place of the Spanish, and they can not give out the Spanish silver as freely as formerly. In the course of time they will begin to ship the Mexican dollars to the mainland, where there is a demand for them.

Business Situation.

The action of the eastern money market has been the interesting feature of the situation during the last week. Expectations entertained during the latter part of March that somewhat lower rates would again prevail immediately after the payment of the quarterly interest and dividend disbursements due April 1, have not been fulfilled. On the contrary, the market has been as erratic as ever, with daily quotations ranging all the way from 4 to 15 per cent.

Legitimate business interests may, however, be said to have been scarcely affected by these rather wild flurries in money. The influence has been chiefly felt in the speculative markets. Banking interests have seen fit to draw the line sharply against certain classes of collateral that have been offered with the result that brokers carrying this collateral have been compelled to go into the open market and bid up the rates. There is no scarcity of money such as would seem to be implied by the daily Stock Exchange quotations of rates. There is, however, an unwillingness on the part of the banks to encourage any further wild speculation and inflation of prices for stocks and a consequent withdrawal of funds from some quarters of the speculative field.

It is the best financial opinion that present money conditions, even so far as the stock markets are concerned, are but temporary, and that toward the latter part of the month the present apparent strain will be greatly relaxed. No complaints of exorbitant rates or of onerous exactions are coming from the trade and manufacturing interests of the country. Liberal provision is being made for all the legitimate needs of the interests. The result is that general business continues to show improvement, notwithstanding the season is a little backward. Higher commodity prices, increased wages and the stronger financial position of the commercial community all attest the progress which is being made from week to week.

Wheat Prices.

Grain markets have been moderately active this week, without any decided change in prices. The tendency has been for the most part slightly downward, and such alteration in value as was established at the close of last week's markets, compared with rates current a week ago, showed about one cent a bushel decline in wheat and one-half cent in corn. The demand for cash wheat at commercial centers of accumulation was slack, and country millers were apparently able to secure in their neighborhood sufficient for their trade. The seaboard cities likewise reported the merest retail demand from abroad, which fact was evidenced in a considerable reduction in the daily export clearances of wheat and flour.

That under such circumstances the decline in wheat was no more than one cent a bushel was owing to the universality of the reports from the winter wheat country that the plant was giving evidence of having suffered from the severe cold of last February (when unprotected by snow) to an extent altogether unparalleled. The damage claimed was so extensive and over so vast a territory that it was a great surprise to those who believed the reports that prices instead of declining one cent, did not advance 10 cents; and those who believed the reports of damage were the people who received them and were personally acquainted with the senders.

Why Farmers Prosper.

Though constituting the most profitable feature of the farming industry of recent years, the advance in the price of cereals from the low point reached in the years 1894 to 1896 inclusive, has not been the only source of agricultural prosperity. This is illustrated by the figures of farm values of cattle, sheep, horses and hogs compiled by Statistician Hyde, of the Agricultural department. The figures are to be understood as dating respectively on January 1 this year and January 1, 1898, and illustrate the profitableness of the returns received in what is regarded as a side issue of the agricultural interest generally. Briefly stated, the returns point to an aggregate gain in the total value of the country's live stock this year over last of $108,355,482, or 5.74 per cent, the aggregate of all live stock values on January 1 this year being $1,997,010,407. This, too, has occurred in spite of decreases in the aggregate value of mules and hogs, due, however, entirely to decreases in the number of animals and not to decreases in value per head, because every class of live stock, without exception, shows a gain in average price. The heaviest relative gain is naturally shown in the case of sheep, which show the heaviest increase in number and the largest increase in value per head. In this case there is an increase in aggregate value of 16.15 per cent comparing with gains of 9.07 in milch cows, 6.84 in horses and 4.19 per cent in cattle other than milch cows.

Iron and Steel Activity.

Activity in the iron trade and the high prices for iron and steel in their various forms have naturally caused the securities of the various companies which represent a participation in the industry in question to be the objects of the special attention of the speculative stock market. During the latter part of the past week a marked recession in such values has occurred, although this movement would seem to be result of higher rates for money and the discrimination of lenders against industrial collateral in general rather than of any fears on the part of investors and speculators about the substantial character of the iron trade "boom." In fact, the present situation in that industry is encouraging the formation of further industrial combinations based on steel and iron manufacturing. During the present week arrangements which have been in progress for some time past have been virtually perfected to bring out another large corporation employing about $50,000,000 of nominal capital, which will include a number of concerns engaged in the production of iron and steel, and which were not absorbed by any of the other great industrial combinations that have been launched during the past year. The operation in question is calculated to result in still further concentrating the industry in the hands of a few corporations, and the effects both on the country at large and in connection with speculation and investment in the stock market seem to present the possibility of interesting developments.

FILIPINO BATTLE FLAG.

Some time ago the Filipino rebels adopted a new battle flag. It has been used by them in the fighting around Manila and doubtless floated over the ruins of Malolos when the victorious troops of the United States entered the rebel capital. The new flag is barbarous enough in its color scheme to satisfy the most savage soul. Yellow, red, blue and white

do not make a harmonious combination, however striking the effect may be. The two wide stripes are red and blue, the blue being the upper one. The triangular field is white, and the three stars and the sun in the center are yellow. It is probable that the sun signifies the big Island of Luzon, while the three stars indicate the smaller islands throughout which the Filipinos have undertaken to spread their sway.

CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.

Good times have led to an increase of wages in many factories throughout the country. The National Association of anufacturers has carefully watched these reported increases, and in the last issue of the association's publication, American Trade, the following list is published, which tells the story of general prosperity in a far more practical way than the campaign orator.

The Lebanon Iron company, Lebanon, Pa., advance of 10 per cent to 500 employes.

The American Tin Plate company, Chicago, ranging from 5 to 10 per cent, 10,000 men will be benefitted.

The Crane Iron company, Catasauqua, Pa., has advanced the wages of its 400 blast furnace employes 10 per cent.

The Reading Iron company, Reading, Pa., has given its puddlers a voluntary advance.

The Dunbar Furnace company, Dunbar, Pa., has given its blast furnace employes a voluntary advance of about 5 per cent.

The Brooke Iron company, Birdsboro, Pa., advance to $2.10 per ton, an increase of 10 per cent.

The Amoskeag Corporation at Manchester, N. H., has voted to restore the 10 per cent cut in wages of 1897. The increase will effect 10,000 hands.

The Slater company, of Pawtucket, R. I., has announced an increase in wages.

Fully 8,000 workmen, largely employed in the mills controlled by the American Steel and Wire company, of Cleveland, O., increase ranging from 5 to 10 per cent.

Moorhead Bros. & Co., of Pittsburg, advance of 5 per cent at the Sharpsburg plant.

The Schoen plant of the Pressed Steel Car company, advances ranging from 5 to 10 per cent.

The Sloss Iron and Steel company and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company, advance at Birmingham, Ala., to coal miners 2½ cents per ton.

The Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut works, Lebanon, Pa., 10 per cent increase in puddling and rolling departments.

Employes of Swede Furnaces, Swedeland, Pa., have received an advance of 10 cents a day.

The Bethlehem Iron company, Bethlehem, Pa., increase of 10 per cent affecting common laborers.

The Federal Steel company has advanced wages at the Illinois and Wisconsin plants 8 per cent to 15,000 workmen.

The Ohio Iron company, Zanesville, O., has made an increase of 10 per cent to about 200 men.

The Aschman Steel Casting company, Sharon, Pa., has advanced the wages of employes earning from $1.50 to $2 a day 10 per cent.

At Milwaukee the Rundle-Spence Manufacturing company, manufacturers of soil pipe, has given an advance of 5 per cent.

At Wheeling, W. Va., the Riverside Iron works have granted an increase of 10 per cent to steel workers.

The Kimberly mill, at Greenville, Pa., an advance of 10 per cent to all employes not under the amalgamated scale.

The Baker Chain and Wagon Manufacturing company, of Allegheny, Pa., advances of 10 and over 5 per cent to 200 men.

The Maryland Steel company, of Sparrow's Point, Md., has announced a 10 per cent increase to all employes.

The Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut works and the Lebanon Rolling mills, Lebanon, Pa., give a 10 per cent increase.

Every cotton mill in the Blackstone valley from Woonsocket to Providence, R. I., will restore the 10 per cent cut of a year ago. About 7,000 persons are benefited.

The Pacific mills, Lawrence, Mass., is to restore the wage schedule of its 5,000 employes that of a year ago.

The employes of the Carbon Limestone company, in Lawrence county, Pa., get an increase of about 10 per cent.

The Williamsport, Pa., Nail works is to give a 10 per cent advance.

The Chicopee, Mass., Manufacturing company increased wages April 30; so did the cotton mills in Lowell, Mass.; the Amoskeag Stark and Armory mills, Manchester, N. H.; the Parmunville (Mass.) company; the Nashua and Jackson mills, Nashua, N. H.; the Berkshire mills, Adams, Mass.; the Atlantic mills, Lawrence, Mass.; the Social, Nourse and Clinton mills, Woonsocket, R. I.; the Pittsfield (N. H.) mills, the Hamilton corporation, Amesbury, Mass.; the Williamstown (Mass.) Manufacturing company; the Greylock mills, North Adams, Mass.; the China, Pembroke and Webster mills, Suncook, N. H.

At six cotton mills in Lewiston and Auburn, Me., wages of 8,000 operatives will be restored to the schedule in force previous to January, 1898.

The Reese Hammond company, Jeannette, Pa., brick manufacturers, has increased wages from 5 to 20 per cent.

The Lockwood Cotton mills of Waterville, Me., is advancing wages of 1,400 operatives.

The Pepper and Laconia Cotton mills of Biddeford, Me., restore the scale prevailing before January, 1898, to nearly 4,000 operatives.

The Lonsdale company increase in its cotton mills at Lonsdale, Ashton, Phenix, R. I., and Blackstone, Mass. About 2,500 operatives are affected.

At all its plants the Thomas Iron company, Hokendauqua, Pa., is advancing 10 per cent.

The furnace men in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, wages restored 10 per cent.

At New Castle, Pa., the National Steel company announces advances all around of 10, 7½ and 5 per cent.

The Ellis & Lessig Steel and Iron company, Pottstown, Pa., advance from $2.25 to $2.50 a ton. At the leased plant of the Glasgow Iron company an advance to $2.40.

Potts Bros.' increase puddlers' rates to $2.50 per ton in their mill at Pottstown, Pa.

At Sharon, Pa., the Buhl Steel company advance from $1.25 to $1.40 a day.

At Fall River, Mass., the rise in wages will affect the 20,000 operatives in the 81 mills in the city. It also means $1,000,000 a year additional to Fall River operatives.

At Augusta, Me., the Edwards Manufacturing company restores wages to the schedule in force before the cut-down of January, 1898. This mill employs nearly 1,200 hands.

By the increase at the Washburn & Moen works of the American Steel and Wire company, Worcester, Mass., workmen will receive $125,000 more a year. The increase at the Washburn & Moen plant, Waukegan, Ill., amounts to 5 per cent on job work and from 5 to 10 per cent on day wages.

The Corr Manufacturing company, Taunton, Mass., will restore wages at the time the Fall River mills resume the old schedule.

The Portage Iron works, Duncansville, Pa., has increased wages 25 cents a ton for puddlers and 10 per cent for all others, affecting 500.

The Dunbar (Pa.) Furnace company has granted an increase of about 5 per cent.

The Q. & C. company of Chicago, Ill., has advanced the wages of all employes an amount equaling 10 per cent.

The New Bedford (Mass.) mill treasurers have voted to advance wages to the 1897 schedule, an increase of $9,000 per week to New Bedford operatives.

The 400 operatives in the Fishdale mills at Worcester, Mass., get an increase of 11½ per cent.

The wages of the 200 employes of the Crescent Tin Plate mill at Cleveland, O., have been advanced from 5 to 10 per cent.

At Manchester, N. H., there has been an advance of between 5 and 10 per cent at the Hoyt shoe shop, one of the largest shoe factories in the state.

At Pottstown, Pa., the Warwick Iron company has granted a ten per cent increase.

The Syracuse (N. Y.) Tube company, which employs 200 workmen, has advanced all employes 10 per cent.

The West Boylston (Mass.) Manufacturing company returns to the scale before the cut-down of January, 1898.

The A. Garrison Foundry company, Pittsburg, Pa., has advanced all skilled employes 10 per cent.

The Carbon Iron company, Pittsburg, Pa., advanced employes 10 per cent.

The Chester Cotton mills, at Manchester, N. H., are to restore wages to the scale before January, 1898. The West Boylston Manufacturing company is to take similar action.

The Chicopee (Mass.) Manufacturing company has increased wages all around.

The Manville (R. I.) Mills company returned to the basis in force previous to the general reduction of a year ago.

The employes of the A. Garrison Foundry company, Pittsburg, Pa., have an increase of 10 per cent.

The Westerly, R. I., granite manufacturers have accepted a new schedule of prices calling for a slight increase over former years.

The Warner Brothers company at Bridgeport, Conn., has advanced wages 10 to 20 per cent; 1,400 hands are employed.

To the 800 employes of the Stevens Linen works, at Dudley, Mass., reduction in 1894 is restored. The restoration will average about 10 per cent.

The employes of the Benwood Mast furnace, West Virginia, have 10 per cent added to their wages.

The Pencoyd iron works, at West Manayunk, Pa., is advancing and readjusting wages.

Representatives of the Stove Founders' National Defence association, and delegates from the Iron Moulders' Union of North America have voted a raise of 10 per cent to benefit 15,000 moulders.

At the Frankstown mills of the Oil Well Supply company all classes of labor advance in wages. One thousand men are affected.

Over 2,000 employes in the iron mills at Conshohocken, Pa., receive an increase of 10 per cent. This includes the Longmead Iron company, Conshohocken Tube company, Alan Wood company and J. Wood & Brother company.

The Central Iron and Steel company, which includes the Universal mills, Paxton mills and Mill No. 2, at Harrisburg, Pa., is to readjust and advance wages. About 600 employes are affected.

A list following shows the workers benefited during the past two weeks: Sinplate workers, Newcastle, Pa., 1,200 to 1,500; iron workers, Bellaire, O., 2,000; iron workers, Wheeling, W. Va., 2,000; nail workers, Williamsport, Pa.; cotton operatives, Northbridge, Mass.; cotton oper

Publishers' Column.

THE WHITE HOUSE COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

WATCHES BY MAIL.

The Blade offers its readers this season a new list of watches at less than ordinary retail prices, sent postpaid by mail on receipt of prices marked below. The list embraces two or three cheap but good watches, and three or four better grade of time keepers.

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 91.

Waltham or Elgin, $4.50.

Either nickel or gilt movement, as the subscriber may prefer. We offer these watches at the lowest prices ever known in the history of watch making. Made by the well known American Watch company, Waltham, Mass., and the great Elgin Watch Co.

The works contain all the latest improvements, 7 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion and is stem winding and setting. Has a porcelain dial with Roman or Arabic figures, as desired. It is open face, with a heavy beveled glass crystal. The case is a high grade of compound metal, resembling silver, and is made by the famous Keiser Watch Case Co. It is of the same material all the way through, and will therefore wear uniformly and preserve its color unchanged.

The price delivered by mail is only $4.50 for a watch that will keep perfect time and last a life time. We guarantee this watch to be exactly as represented.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

A stem winder and stem setter, having all the modern appliances known to watchmakers' art. The case is solid nickel. It is made on the celebrated thin model plan. Remember, this is not a small clock, commonly called a watch by unscrupulous advertisers, but a highly jeweled nickel movement, made by one of the most celebrated watch manufacturers in America. It is guaranteed by the manufacturer, and if not found exactly as represented, this guarantee is assumed by us. A watch like this a generation ago would have cost $20. If it could have been produced, but the fact is it contains appliances unknown at that time. Each watch has been thoroughly adjusted, and will be set in perfect running order.

Price $2.00

LADIES' KNICKERBOCKER WATCH.

Stem wind and stem set; open face, nickel silver case, nickel movements, highly finished throughout. A perfect beauty. Retails for $5. We send postpaid by mail for $3.50.

WALTHAM HUNTING CASE.

This watch is the celebrated thin model watch—we mean by thin model that it does not bulge the pocket out of shape or give people the impression that you are carrying a clock movement. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, so thick that they will last fifteen years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. The ring joints, thumb piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works contain compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and pendant setting apparatus. The movement is made by the celebrated Waltham Watch Co., perfect in construction and durability. Hunting case only. Price, $15.00.

SOLID GOLD, LADIES' SIZE.

This watch is a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted 14k. U. S. assay. We use either Waltham or Elgin movements according to the wish of the purchaser. The works are jeweled and have compensating balance and safety pinion. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship.

Each watch is a stem winder and setter, and has a tempered hair spring. Price, $20.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember), teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

NO. 1517—ATHERTON WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, and 38 inches bust measure. Many of the new silk and satin waists are accordion-plaited. It is a stylish way of using rich materials and is becoming to both stout and slender women. A dressy model for a plaited waist is given in the Atherton. The plaiting is put on over a fitted lining, is drawn down

to the belt taut in the back, and left with a slight blouse effect in the front, which is open to reveal a full blouse vest of lace. The sleeves are laid in a group of folds at the shoulder and wrist. The materials used are corn-colored silk, white lace, and narrow black velvet ribbons.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1532—PARKER SHIRT WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The New York shop windows are already displaying a delightful assortment of summer fabrics, and there is hardly a shop that has not its window devoted to shirt waists, both imported and home manufacture. Many of the imported waists are made up in fancy designs, tucked, ruffled and lace trimmed. One of these new fancy shirt waist patterns which bids fair to be popular for both spring and summer wear is given in the Parker. The back is plain, with a

slight fullness at the belt, and the fronts are cut plain with the usual box plait effect, and then trimmed from shoulder to belt with tucked bands ruffled on either edge and stitched in place. This design will be used for a variety of wash goods for lawn, gingham, percale, Madras and fine shirting, but rarely for pique. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1505—ETHELWYN FROCK.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. Children's frocks are plainer this season than in several years past. The exaggerated blouse has entirely gone out, and as yet tight-fitting waists have not appeared. Frocks are, as a rule, just full enough to be comfortable and plain enough to be

easily made. The "Ethelwyn" for girls of six, eight or ten, is cut with a plain waist, trimmed to imitate a yoke by a broad, circular ruffle, edged and headed with rows of narrow velvet ribbon. The belt, collar and plain gored skirt are also trimmed with rows of ribbon.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

NO. 1464—MONET UTILITY APRON.

Size, medium. The "Monet" is one of the prettiest and most practical of work aprons. Nothing better could be designed for an artist's apron for it is made loose enough to slip on over the fluffiest of waists without mussing it. And it is

equally useful for ordinary housework or for sewing. It is made to reach the hem of the skirt, has two big pockets, and is as pretty as it is convenient and comfortable.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

MODEST JAPANESE.

Here is a matrimonial advertisement that is hard to take seriously. A lady who calls herself Hosuijoshi seeks a husband in the Kanazawa Shimbun, a Japanese paper. She describes herself thus:

"I am a beautiful woman, with cloud-like hair, flowery face, willow-like waist, and crescent eyebrows.' I have enough property to walk through life hand in hand, gazing at flowers in the day and the moon at night. If there is a gentleman who is clever, learned, handsome, and of good taste, I will join with him for life and share the pleasure of being buried in the same grave."

To this an answer comes from a gentleman who signs himself Ariwari Mitsunji, whose advertisement runs as follows:

"I am the greatest genius of the present time, and people regard me as the handsomest man in Kanazawa. If the lady sees me but once, she will be unable to restrain her love for me. I will fix any place and day for the meeting."

The Fountain of Wisdom.

"The trouble with him," said the young man who had been trying to fittingly describe an acquaintance, "is that when he dipped into the sea of knowledge he thought he brought up so much the blamed thing went dry."—Chicago Post.

News of the Week.

EX-JUSTICE FIELD DEAD.

One of America's Greatest Jurists Passes Away.

Washington, April 10.—Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States supreme court, retired, died at his home on Capitol Hill in this city at 6:30 o'clock last evening of kidney complications. About his bedside were his wife and her sister, Mrs. J. Condit Smith, Mr. Justice David J. Brewer, his nephew; Mrs. Edgerton, of California; Mr. Linton, his private secretary; the Rev. Edward M. Mott, rector of the Church of the Advent, and the family servants. He had been unconscious since Saturday morning and death came painlessly. Ever since Justice Field's retirement from the supreme court bench on December 1, 1897, he had enjoyed comparatively good health. About two weeks ago he took a long ride in an open carriage and contracted a severe cold, which rapidly developed the kidney troubles from which he suffered, though but slightly, for some time.

The disease readily yielded to treatment and on Thursday last he sat up for a time and seemed quite himself again, but on Saturday morning a change for the worse took place and about noon he lost consciousness. From that time he sank rapidly and expired at 6:30 o'clock.

Stephen Johnson Field was born at Haddam, Conn., November 4, 1816. He was the son of David Dudley Field, and one of four brothers who became so famous, David Dudley, Cyrus W. and Henry M. Field being the other members of the great quartette that made their names known throughout the world. His early boyhood was spent at Stockbridge, Mass. At the age of 13 Stephen J. Field went to Smyrna, where his sister had married a missionary, the Rev. Joseph Brewer, who had undertaken an educational mission to the Greeks and he there acquired a knowledge of Oriental languages. Returning to this country after two and a half years he later entered Williams college, from which he was graduated in 1837 at the head of his class. He then went to New York, where he entered the law office of his brother, David Dudley Field. He was admitted to the bar and became a partner in the firm, remaining as such for several years. In 1848 he went to Europe and remained some time thereafter. In November, 1849, he sailed for San Francisco, around Cape Horn and entered upon the practice of the law in the occidental metropolis. After a short time he moved to Marysville, a small mining camp, and became one of the founders of what afterwards grew to be a thriving town. When the little city was organized Justice Field was elected the alcalde of the place. This office carried with it the dignity of mayor and at the same time imposed all the duties of the bench. Here the future jurist dispensed justice and made his name widely known throughout the length and breadth of the growing commonwealth. He was elected a member of the first legislature of the state, and was influential in securing legislation favorable to the miners and aided in the passage of laws regulating the civil and criminal procedure of the state. At the close of the session he returned to Marysville and devoted six years to the practice of his profession. He was elected a judge of the supreme court of California in 1857. In 1859 he became chief justice, succeeding Chief Justice David S. Terry. In 1863 President Lincoln appointed him associate justice of the supreme court of the United States and he held that position until his retirement on December 1, 1897. During the latter years of his service on the bench he was in very feeble health. His term was the longest in the history of that tribunal. The great chief justice, John Marshall, wore the ermine for a period extending over thirty-four years. It was the ambition of the late Justice Field to surpass this record, and he succeeded in doing so by a few months. His friends, fearing that the strain of hard work would shorten his useful life, advised him to retire from his ardous duties. But with indefatigable perseverance he clung to his task until the latter part of 1897, when he had the satisfaction of having fulfilled the ambition of his life.

During that term of more than a third of a century he was concerned in some of the most important cases ever passed upon by the supreme court. Among the prominent decisions was the famous test-oath case, in which he gave the casting vote, and wrote the opinion of the court annulling the validity of the "ironclad" oath. His dissenting opinions in the confiscation ceses, the legal tender cases, and in the New Orleans slaughter house case attracted the widest attention.

During this long service on the bench he also was before the public eye in other ways than as a judge of the United States supreme court. He was a member of the Hayes-Tilden electorial commission in 1877, and voted with the Democratic minority. In 1880 he received 65 votes for the presidential nomination at the Cincinnati Democratic convention on the first ballot. In 1873 he was appointed by the governor of the state of California one of the commission to examine the code of laws of that state. In 1866 Williams college conferred upon him the degree of L. L. D., and in 1869 the regents of the University of California made him a professor of law in that institution.

Wages Increased.

Lancaster, Pa., April 7.—Notice was posted yesterday by the Pennsylvania Iron Works of this city of an advance of 25 cents a ton for puddling and a corresponding increase for all skilled laborers.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate
Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—
Hood's Pills

SPRING ELECTIONS.

HARRISON ELECTED.

Sweeps Chicago by Nearly Forty Thousand.

Chicago, April 5.—The official count of yesterday's election in this city is as follows:

Carter H. Harrison, (Dem.) 149,158.
Zina R. Carter, (Rep.) 107,225.
John P. Altgeld, (Ind. Dem.) 45,938.
Scattering, 2,385.

Harrison has a plurality of 41,933, but has 6,390 less than a majority.

City Clerk Loefler (Dem.) ran second to Mayor Harrison, receiving a plurality of 16,966. The rest of the Democratic ticket was successful, but by largely reduced pluralities. Ortseifen, for city treasurer, receiving a plurality of 5,657, and Ryan, for city attorney, 7,810.

The new city council is composed of 34 Democrats, 33 Republicans and one independent Republican, and is said to be the best Chicago has had for a decade. Of the 68 members, 47 stand pledged for

CARTER HARRISON.
Re-elected Mayor of Chicago.

STEPHEN J. FIELD.

methods favored by the Reform organization known as the Municipal Voters League.

The returns settle the question of establishing kindergartens in the public schools. The vote stood 87,972 in favor of kindergartens, 15,878 against.

Wisconsin Cities.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 5.—Municipal elections were held in nearly all the towns and cities in Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee yesterday. The Republicans lead in the number of victories, while in several towns the mayor and council are of a different complexion. The Republicans carried Lake Mills, Elkhorn, Baraboo, Black River Falls, Delavan, Berlin, Marinette, Monroe, Grantsburg, Barron, Nortonville, Tomahawk, Edgarton, Fox Lake, Prairie Du Chien, Sturgeon Bay, Cumberland, Columbus, Fountain City, Fort Atkinson, Glenwood, New Richmond, Viroqua, Waupon, Appleton and Janesville.

The Democrats carried Oshkosh, Racine, Sheboygan Falls, Elroy, Clymar, Chippewa Falls, Manitowoc, Plymouth, Tomah, Portage, Jefferson, Arcadia, West Bend, Waukesha, Watertown, Hartford, Madison and Beaver Dam.

Non-partisan tickets were elected at Durand, East Troy, Fennimere, Hudson, Merrill, Ripon, Rhinelander and Kewaunee.

Elkhorn, Sparta and New Lisbon elected Democratic mayor and Republican council, and Wausau and Horicon Democratic mayor and council a tie.

Returns in Milwaukee county show that Eugene S. Elliott and Daniel H. Johnson, non-partisan, are elected circuit court judges without a doubt. John C. Ludwig, non-partisan, was elected judge of the superior court without opposition. John B. Cassidy, non-partisan, and present incumbent, was elected to the state supreme court for a full term, and Joshua Eric Dodge, also non-partisan, was elected to fill an unexpired term on the supreme bench to which he was appointed on the resignation of Silas U. Pinney.

In Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., April 5.—H. J. Winnett, the Republican candidate, was elected mayor of Lincoln yesterday by a majority of nearly 800 over A. H. Weir, fusion. Republicans elect entire city ticket, except one exciseman and six of the seven councilmen.

At Beatrice the entire Republican ticket was elected. Nebraska City is solidly Democratic; York, Republican, and Hastings splits about even. In the smaller towns political lines were not drawn, the licensing of saloons being the issue.

Omaha, Neb., April 5.—An unusually heavy vote was cast at Fremont, the Republicans carrying the city by reduced majorities, Vaughan, for mayor, receiving 60 over a fusion opponent.

In South Omaha four new councilmen were elected, the Republicans getting three. This leaves the council with five Republicans and three Democrats. The Democrats elected all three members of the school board. About 4,000 women voted for school board members.

In Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., April 5.—The elections held throughout the state to-day have been very quiet, and partisan lines were not sharply drawn and local independent issues predominated. Specials to the Capital from fifty small towns, while showing Republican victory in most cases, emphasize the condition stated.

In Topeka the entire Republican ticket is elected by 2,000 majority, and the proposition to vote bonds for an auditorium carried safely.

At Leavenworth, S. F. Neely, Dem., is elected. The Republicans elect a majority of the council members.

At Wichita the Republican candidate for mayor, Ross, was elected with practically the whole Republican ticket.

Lawrence elects the straight Republican ticket, headed by Gould for mayor, by the usual majorities.

Emporia elects the straight Republican ticket, except W. T. McCarthy, Dem., for city attorney. H. D. Morse was the candidate elected for mayor.

Wichita, Kan., April 5.—Ross, Republican, defeated Tapp, Democrat, by 187 majority, for mayor. Enoch, Republican, was elected police judge by 2,000 majority. The Democrats elected city attorney, clerk and treasurer. The council and school board are Republican. Dewey, a cousin of Admiral Dewey, was elected to the city council on the Republican ticket.

In Illinois.

Quincy, Ill., April 5.—The Democrats elect entire city and township ticket by pluralities ranging from 100 to 1,000, except police magistrate, who was beaten by nine votes. The Republicans had nominated for mayor Charles H. Williamson, chairman of the state central committee of the Gold Standard Democrats. He was beaten by 1,000 after the warmest campaign the city has ever known. Republicans gained three aldermen.

Springfield, Ill., April 5.—Loren E. Wheeler, Republican, was elected mayor by 127 plurality over John M. Striffler, the Democratic nominee. The contest was a bitter one, and several outbreaks occurred at the polls during the day.

In St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 5.—Six members of the city council, the upper house of the city municipality, 28 members of the House delegates, the lower house, and four school directors were elected here yesterday. The Republican council ticket was elected by about 10,000 majority, and that body will still continue to be solidly Republican.

In the house of delegates nine Democrats were elected, making a Democratic gain of five members, two Democratic and two Republican school directors were elected.

In East St. Louis, Ill., Mayor Stevenson, Citizens' party, was re-elected by over 1,000 majority.

In Denver.

Denver, Col., April 5.—The Democratic city ticket, excepting city clerk and city treasurer, probably some of the aldermen, has been elected by pluralities ranging from 1,000 to 2,000. The mayor-elect is Henry V. Johnson, a prominent lawyer, who held the office of United States district attorney for Colorado during President Cleveland's second term. He supported Bryan in the last presidential campaign.

The contest was between four candidates, Democratic, Republican, Silver Republican, and McMurray, the present mayor, independent. The successful candidates for clerk and treasurer were on both the Republican and Independent tickets. About 10,000 votes were polled.

Rhode Island.

Providence, R. I., April 6.—The state election yesterday resulted in a Republican victory, though the Democrats made gains in many localities. The Republican ticket was successful. The Socialist vote was large in the cities and manufacturing towns. Eighty districts out of 104 in the state give for Governor: Dyer, Rep. 16,814; Greene, Dem. 9,982; Herrick, Socialist—labor, 1,247; Peckham, Pro. 1,043.

AN AMERICAN GIRL

Decorated with Insignia of the Order of Cheft-Kaht.

New York, April 8.—Miss Sissie Straus, the daughter of Nathan Straus, who reached New York on the steamship Augusta Victoria, from Constantinople, brought with her the decoration of the

SISSIE STRAUS.

"Second Order of the Cheft-Kaht," which had been conferred upon her by the Sultan of Turkey.

Miss Straus, who is a student of Barnard College, went to Constantinople last September with her uncle, Oscar Straus, United States minister to Turkey, and took a course in modern Greek at the Zappian Greek school in the Turkish capital. She became a favorite with the women of the several diplomatic corps in Constantinople, and made a host of friends.

It was on the Friday before she left Constantinople that, in accordance with the custom, she accompanied her uncle and the members of the several diplomatic corps, with their wives, to pay their respects to the Sultan as he went to his devotions in the mosque. As the Sultan passed he bowed to all who gathered along the line of his progress to the mosque, but especially to Miss Straus.

After her return to her uncle's apartments the Sultan's chamberlain called and presented to Miss Straus, "with the Sultan's compliments," the decoration of the Second Order of the Cheft-Kaht.

The decoration is a rich and elaborate affair. It is a fine-pointed star, made of gold and studded with diamonds, and is attached by a gold pin to a silk ribbon. The five points of the star branch out from a disk, on the edge of which is engraved the Sultan's monogram.

Parsnip Complexion.

A majority of the ills afflicting people to-day can be traced to kidney trouble. It pervades all classes of society, in all climates, regardless of age, sex or condition.

The sallow, colorless looking people you often meet are afflicted with "kidney complexion." Their kidneys are turning to a parsnip color, so is their complexion. They may suffer from indigestion, bloating, sleeplessness, uric acid, gravel, dropsy, rheumatism, catarrh of the bladder, or irregular heart. You may depend upon it, the cause is weak, unhealthy kidneys.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble and both need the same remedy. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy will build up and strengthen weak and unhealthy kidneys, purify the diseased, kidney-poisoned blood, clear the complexion and soon help the sufferer to better health.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, such as weak kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, gravel, rheumatism and Bright's Disease, which is the worst forms of kidney trouble. It is sold by druggists, in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

When writing please mention reading this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

FIRED FIRST SHOTS

IN THE PRESENT WAR IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Two Filipinos Treacherously Attempted to Murder a Yankee Picket—He Killed Both.

The man who fired the first hostile shots in the present war with the Filipinos is Thomas Smith, a private in Company E, First South Dakota volunteers. The circumstances are these:

Sergeant Ricker, Corporal Wheeler and three privates, among them Private Smith, were assigned to outpost duty at Blockhouse No. 2, north of Manila. At 6:30 in the evening Private Smith went on picket duty. His beat was one of the most dangerous patrolled by American

PRIVATE THOMAS SMITH.

soldiers, passing along a narrow road thickly fringed with trees and bamboo thickets. Shortly after 7 o'clock, the sun having set, Private Smith discerned two Filipinos approaching him, apparently on their way to Manila.

They were dressed in white and walked in single file, one about six feet behind the other. He challenged them and they answered promptly, the first greeting him with the words, "Bueno noches, amego" (good evening, friends). The second repeated the greeting and accompanied it with a military salute. Smith replied in English, and shouldering his Springfield rifle turned to resume his beat. Just as they passed him he carelessly turned his head to look after them.

This fortunate circumstance saved his life, for immediately after passing him the second Filipino drew a machete, sprang at the sentry, and aimed a terrific blow at his head. The stroke would practically have severed Private Smith's head from his body had he not caught sight of the descending knife in time to dodge slightly, causing the blade to miss its mark. As it was, the blow was sufficient to cut his left cheek open to the bone from the temple to the jaw.

With the blood pouring forth in a stream he whirled to face the natives, who instantly took to their heels in the effort to escape. Smith raised his rifle and shot one of the fleeing natives through the heart before he had gone twenty feet. By this time he was so weak from pain and loss of blood that he was forced to drop to his knees, and while in this position he reloaded his rifle and fired a shot at the other Filipino, who was just disappearing in the edge of the thicket at the side of the road.

This shot also took effect, for the dead body of the native was found next morning in the thicket, he having evidently crawled as far as possible before expiring, for the body was discovered some distance from the point where he disappeared in the underbrush as Smith fired at him. Comrades, attracted by the firing, rushed to the aid of the brave soldier, and, procuring a horse, placed him upon the animal and conveyed him three miles to the company's quarters, where his wound was dressed by the surgeons. He was afterwards taken to the hospital.

That a man after being so severely wounded should have the pluck, not only to face his foes and fight, but to kill one of his assailants on the spot and mortally wound the other excited the admiration of all the soldiers at Manila. He was congratulated on his plucky fight by practically the whole army, even General Otis calling upon him while in the hospital and shaking hands with him and commending him for his bravery. A fund was raised among the soldiers and officers with which they purchased an elegant gold watch and presented it to the hero.

The machete, a fine one, with an inlaid gold handle, which came so near being the means of ending his life, was found on the ground under the body of the native who was first killed, and this was also presented to him as a memento of the encounter. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Smith, live on a farm near Lake Preston, S. D., and are naturally proud of their heroic son.

WHITE SUPREMACY.

People of St. Marys, Ga., Never Elect Their Officers.

Atlanta, Ga., April 8.—Governor Candler has appointed a new mayor and general council for the little town of St. Marys, in Camden county. This custom of appointment has been going on since 1875. It was the result of a legislative enactment passed when the town of St. Marys was incorporated. St. Marys has a population composed largely of colored people, and to keep the village in the hands of its white citizens the legislature was asked to make the provision regarding the mayor and council when the charter was granted.

Gold Plated Chatelaine FREE

NO MONEY REQUIRED.

Your choice of this beautiful gold plated Chatelaine, or a gold filled ring, for selling 20 of our

LADIES' GOLD PLATED BEAUTY PINS AT 5 CENTS EACH.
(Regular price 10 cents.)

No Money Required in Advance

Just send us your name and address, saying you will sell the pins or return them, and we will mail them at once, on receipt of your letter. Everybody needs several of these pins. You can sell them in a few minutes at 5 cents each. Send today—don't wait.

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867 Schiller Building, Chicago

$15.95 GENTS' OR LADIES'. **ONLY ONE DOLLAR DOWN**

Cut this ad. out and send to us with $1.00 and we will send you this HIGH GRADE 1900 MODEL $50.00 VICUNA BICYCLE by express C. O. D. subject to examination. Examine it at your express office and if you find it the equal of any $50.00 wheel sold for $25.00 VICUNA, the greatest bargain you ever saw, pay your express agent the balance, $14.95 and express charges. THE VICUNA IS COVERED BY A BINDING GUARANTEE. From its 22 to 24 inch, made from best seamless tubing, finest two-piece Boston hanger, finest full ball bearings, Rims 1 inch, finest wood rims, enameled black, green or maroon, highly nickel finished. Built padded saddle, up or down turn handle bars, best Dayton pedals, HIGH GRADE GUARANTEED REGAL PNEUMATIC TIRES, fine leather tool equipment with all tools and repair outfit, sundries, bundle, etc. WE HAVE NO AGENTS BUT SELLING THESE WHEELS AT $25.00. Sears, Roebuck & Co. are the only reliable. Editor.
ORDER TODAY. YOU CAN MAKE $50.00 EVERY MONTH SELLING THESE WHEELS AT $25.00.
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SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

BLADE IMPORTED ENGLISH CHINA

Tea Sets and Dinner Sets.

The Best Goods That Money Can Buy.

During the past few years The Blade has furnished its subscribers nearly 20,000 sets of American made china at an enormous saving of cost to the purchaser. With the return of prosperity there is a demand for better goods, from our class of readers who realize that the best is the cheapest, even though the first cost may be a trifle more. We have therefore arranged for a special importation of the following described six assortments, selecting for this purpose, not cheap "scheme" goods which we can buy for almost half the price, but the very best wares obtainable, and the very latest patterns and designs. This class of goods cannot be found in interior towns, and if our readers had the advantage of the Chicago or New York market they would have to pay fully fifty per cent more than our prices. Remember our prices include a copy of the Weekly Blade one year, so the purchaser, even after paying freight, is in possession of the handsomest set that ever graced a table, and at one-third less than ordinary retail price. It will be noticed that we ask more than our old list price for American goods, but relatively they are cheaper, as these goods are worth more than double those formerly sold—English ware is lighter, stronger, better color, will not crackle, next in value to French China, and more serviceable. The decorations are under the glazing, and will never wear off. We offer both plain white and decorated. We especially recommend the white as there is nothing so handsome as plain white china on the table of either rich or poor. To those who like decorations our selection of blue illuminated with gold will please the most fastidious. It is very rich and in the latest styles. Our illustration in this advertisement will show the plain white goods one week, and the decorated each alternate week.

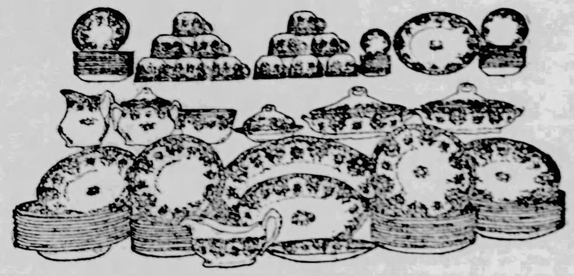

Illustration of the Decorated Tea Set.

No. 1—TEA SET, 80 PIECES—12 breakfast plates, 12 tea plates, 12 tea cups, 12 saucers, 12 fruit dishes, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 cake plates, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher, 1 water pitcher, 1 pickle dish and 1 bowl.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year, white porcelain, $5.00; blue and gilt, $6.00.

No. 2—TEA SET, 56 PIECES—Assorted same as No. 1, deducting 12 breakfast plates and 12 individual butter plates.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year; white porcelain, $4.00; blue and gilt, $4.90.

No. 3—DINNER SET, 112 PIECES—12 8-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 soup plates, 12 fruit plates, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 dishes, 1 baker, 1 boat, 1 pickle, 2 dishes and 2 covers, 1 butter dish, 1 cover and 1 sugar bowl and 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher, 1 bowl, 12 tea cups and 12 saucers.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year; white porcelain, $9.10; blue and gilt, $11.60.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

NEW RAILWAYS.

More Than 5,000 Miles to be Built This Year.

Chicago, April 8.—The Railway Age says: There is every indication that not less than 5,000 miles of new railway will be built in the United States in 1899. This may sound like a very large prediction, but when at the beginning of 1898 we ventured to prophecy that the new construction last year would reach 3,000 miles, that statement, in view of the fact that for each of the preceding four years the figures had been below 1,900 miles, seemed extraordinarily sanguine. The actual amount laid was 3,082 miles. With similar knowledge of the situation and as a result of most painstaking inquiry, we now express our belief that this year the new building will reach 5,000 miles.

The importance of such a fact is considerable, not merely to the railways themselves or to the manufacturers of or dealers in railway materials and supplies, but to the whole country. It means in the first place an investment of in the neighborhood of $150,000,000. This investment, moreover, is made in the most valuable form possible for the public interest. Every mile of new railway increases the facilities of trade and commerce for the entire people of the United States. It means the development of new country, the settling of new land, the building up of new communities, the increasing of all values. The railway itself, moreover, once built, is a permanent addition to the taxable wealth of the state and county in which it lies. Finally 5,000 miles of new railway to be operated means the permanent employment at good wages of about 25,000 men.

Our records show that at the present time over 4,000 miles are either under contract or actually under construction, and that many hundred miles more are almost, if not quite, ready to be let, and this does not include many hundred miles of grade which has been completed in the past few years. The following are the states which show over 100 miles of line under contract or under construction: Pennsylvania, 160 miles; West Virginia, 140 miles; Virginia, 100 miles; North Carolina, 182 miles; Georgia, 146 miles; Florida, 153 miles; Alabama, 109 miles; Louisiana, 144 miles; Michigan, 171 miles; Illinois, 135 miles; Minnesota, 135 miles; Iowa, 293 miles; Indian and Oklahoma Territories, 204 miles (including 82 miles of grade, most of which was completed last year); California, 175 miles; Idaho, 207 miles; Oregon, 127 miles; Washington, 180 miles.

The sign which points strongest to a large new mileage this year is the fact that many important extensions and connecting links are being undertaken by some of the largest systems in the west, which have the money on hand to complete the work. Among these are the Illinois Central, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Oregon Railroad & Navigation company. The Illinois Central will add nearly 200 miles of line, including its Omaha extension, 130 miles; connecting links in Mississippi, 54 miles, and a coal branch 10 miles long in Alabama, on which track is already laid. The Chicago & Northwestern has not less than 181 miles under contract or actually under construction, all of which is located in Minnesota and Iowa, and which is being built principally to give that company a more direct line between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Omaha. In addition, this road has 150 miles surveyed or under survey, some of which may be built this year. The Great Northern has not less than 125 miles under construction, and the Rock Island is building a line in Southwestern Oklahoma, on which 40 miles of track have already been laid since the first of the year. The Northern Pacific and Oregon Railroad & Navigation company have large forces at work on extensions in Washington and Idaho, and although much of the mileage covered by the special charters secured in the interest of these two companies will perhaps never be constructed, each company will surely add considerable mileage before the close of the year. Another important line which will be completed before the close of the year is the Choctaw & Memphis, which is being built from Howe, I. T., to Little Rock, Ark., 164 miles, to unite the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf and Little Rock & Memphis roads. Work is being pushed with all possible speed on this line and several thousand men are at work.

SALARY $900.00 A YEAR. $75 MONTHLY. STRAIGHT OUT SALARY. NO RAISE SALARY. NO MORE NO LESS SALARY.
Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies wanted in each state to manage business for reliable firm already established. Salary straight $900 a year and expenses, $75 per month additional for expenses, all payable in cash each week. Position permanent. Our references, any bank or business house in any town. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address, manager, 310 Dominion Building, The Dominion Company, Dept. 4-L, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT, RELIABLE MANAGERS

ASTROLOGY. Know your destiny. Book sent free. J. McDonald, G. 841, Binghamton, N. Y.

TRY Instant Electric Headache and Toothache Cure. Send 10 cents for sample bottle to Ohio Introduction Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sure cure.

FREE—Send to Edgar Tate & Company, 345 Broadway, New York, for the most profitably interesting little book on investments ever written.

INVEST $10 securing excellent weekly income. Safe, conservative proposition. Second successful year. Investigation invited. H. GRIFFIN, 1180 Broadway, New York.

HAVE YOU ever tried ELECTRIC SPOT KING? It removes grease and paint spots from silks, woolen goods, carpets, etc., without injury to the goods. Sent by mail for 50c to Ohio Introduction Co., Toledo, Ohio.

SOLE & HEEL Protectors (patent pending) preserve Shoes, rubber and metal, cushioned, light, elastic, noiseless, invisible; attached to any one, never comes off; fits any shoe. Exclusive territory. 10 days' trial. Sample, terms, etc., 10c. Realty Cross Co., 705 E. Cincinnati, Ohio.

$2.45 buys a MAPLE AND Baby Carriage

TRY THIS PUZZLE

Here is a Puzzle picture of a man who has lost his way. He wants to get to the Diamond Store, and he wants to get there in a hurry. He has only 10 minutes to spare. Can you help him find the way? If you can, return to us at once the correct path, and we will tell you how you can get a beautiful Simulation Diamond Ring, which will delight you or send you cash. Address BARTZ & GRAY, Box 607, New York, N.Y.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

IF WE KNEW.

Could we but draw back the curtains
That surround each other's lives,
See their naked heart and spirit,
Know what spur the action gives,
Often we should find it better,
Purer than we judge we should—
We should love each other better
If we only understood.

If we knew the care and trials,
Knew the efforts all in vain,
And the bitter disappointment,
Understood the loss and gain,
Would the grim external roughness
Seem, I wonder, just the same?
Would we help where now we hinder?
Would we pity where we blame?

Ah! We judge each other harshly,
Knowing not life's hidden force;
Knowing not the fount of action
Is less turbid at its source.
Seeing not amid the evil
All the golden grains of good;
Oh! we'd love each other better,
If we only understood.

—Mrs. C. H. Taintor.

IT IS A WONDERFUL YEAR.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-nine is a wonderful year!

Studying conditions and tendencies carefully, and it seems as if we had reached a point of departure from the old customs and traditions which have now become only limitations, and are entering into wholly new fields of thought and action, inspired as a whole with a new spirit of hope and faith and energy, reaching toward higher ideals, recognizing new forces at work in the world, and realizing more vividly the unity of life and the interdependence of humanity. The inventions and discoveries in the last half of the century have been such as to bring people into closer touch with each other. The railroad, the steamboat, the telegraph have combined to make hitherto mysterious and unknown countries familiar places, or rapidly becoming so, while other obstacles standing in the way of the final unification of humanity are being swept away.

Among all of the visible changes, social, political and religious, there are none more apparent than the way in which the processes of life and the transition men call death are viewed. The possibility of largely controlling the former through the power of the will exercised in thought has become a conviction of masses of thinking people. I do not refer here especially to those who believe in the healing of the physical body through the mind, but to all who are coming to recognize the reality of the moulding power of thought, and that it is in the thought-world that every event in life is conceived, and given a vitality which makes its material manifestation possible. The law by which this is accomplished is no longer an unknown factor, but is consciously brought to bear upon individual daily action, and with results that are indisputable.

To-day wireless telegraphy, thought transference, and other marvelous things have ceased to be marvels. They are no longer suggested possibilities, but provable realities. And people are developing along broader lines in all ways. Of course there are yet mountains of ignorance, intolerance and prejudice to be overcome, but that so many have turned their faces towards the sunlight of freedom and justice, and are endeavoring to bring it into the shadowed and darkened lives by which they are surrounded is a healthful prophecy for the future. And that future will be made up of all that was valuable in the past, preserved and perpetuated in the newer and more progressive forms which make our present. This growth towards higher ideals means the constant liberation of greater spiritual energy to bring about the redemption of the world.

In nothing has there been a greater change than in the way Death is regarded by large numbers of people. It is not now the giving up of life, but simply a transition to another state of consciousness, the throwing off of the physical. Philosophy declares this to be true; science is rapidly coming to a point where it can offer proofs of immortality. There is still sorrow over the sense of separateness—there is no real separation—even among those who accept, in its deepest meaning, the nearness of the seen and the unseen, but the agony of complete loss has passed away.

In an Easter article by Lilian Whiting she writes these beautiful words concerning the things of which I am speaking:

"The Easter of 1899 may well be one of peculiar and unprecedented joy. Humanity stands on the threshold of a new century; it waits in the dawning of a new day. The stone is rolled away from the sepulchre. The Christ is arisen. Death is no more to us a grevious separation, nor the tenure of existence beyond a dark mystery. Faith and science have penetrated beyond. That life is an unbroken, continuous process of evolution is now recognized as the illuminating truth whose province is not merely that of consolation in bereavement, but is also the inspirer of new earnestness in daily endeavor, new joy in daily experience. "Because I live ye shall live also." The words stand invested for us with a deeper importance more and far-reaching significance."

It seems as if these changes must prefigure a larger life for those who live into the twentieth century, an existence more complete than that of the nineteenth. Yet it must not be forgotten that this completeness will be the fruitage of the earnest endeavor of men and women who have met, and will meet again, the shock and stress of the storms consequent upon the breaking up of the old order and the substitution of the new.

Be in earnest!

It is the half-hearted sort of way in which we approach a task that for the most part brings failure.

Be in earnest!

Never for one moment, even to yourself, acknowledge a doubt of your ability to do what seems a duty, or is a necessity. For the instant the doubt comes and is recognized, then with it is weakness, the weakness which makes you fancy obstacles piled mountain high in your path, that you can not sweep away.

Be in earnest!

Speak the truth as you see it, without fear or favor. Breathe into your words the vitality which comes from honest purpose, and they will touch the hearts of those who hear, and move them into the path of conviction.

Be in earnest!

Set the currents of your being moving swiftly towards accomplishment. When the pulses of life begin to throb in grass and shrub and tree, in the early spring time, they beat with no uncertainty; they do not fail in strength through fear.

It is lack of real earnestness that brings unsteadiness of effort, and then we wonder why we do not advance along our chosen way. Especially is thus true when we are endeavoring to reach toward some high ideal, to learn the lessons of self-control, to enter the path which leads to peace. There are hours when it seems easy to rise above the frictions of every day life, the petty cares, the repeated disappointments, and to enter into the wonderful land, but they pass away and we find ourselves again weak, doubtful, despairing, wanting in the earnestness which vitalizes all effort.

If one could but remember that
A thousand unseen hands
Reach down to help you to their peace-crowned heights,
And all the forces of the firmament
Shall fortify your strength,
there need be no pause in progress either mental or spiritual.

Let us be wholly in earnest.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

LIFE'S GATEWAYS.

It is a book for every-day use, to help the reader to meet the ills of life bravely, and to gain true success. It may be had, with a year's subscription to the Weekly Blade, by sending $1.25 to Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, O.

The Cozy Corner

I would like to call your attention to the sentiment expressed in several letters received this week. In one, the writer says: "I send you a recipe that was called for weeks and weeks ago. I have been waiting for some one else to answer it, but as they do not, I will." Another calls attention to a request she made as long ago as September or October. She asks now: "Is it because none of the Cozy Corner friends are not able to answer my question, or do they not care to do so?"

It is a very bad habit into which you have fallen, dear friends, of expecting that some one else will answer these queries, or your great modesty in regard to your own ability prevents you from giving the help you could or would give.

Again, you think any time will do, and you really mean, sometime, to send the recipe or write the letter that will give comfort to the one who is in trouble, and before you realize it the time when the recipe would be useful has passed, and the sorrowful one has come to feel that no one has any sympathy for her, and you have lost another opportunity to "do good."

An illustration of the danger of delay is shown in the fact that twelve applications for the pattern offered in our Fancy Work Club came in this week, and could not be filled. Why? Because the senders thought there was no need of answering the offer until they were fully ready. Meantime the large supply we had at first was taken, and a duplicate of the supply, also, within ten days after the offer was made.

Do not wait, dear friends, when there is a chance to help some one out of your stories of knowledge and experience; give the help at once, for "he gives twice who gives quickly."

In New York has been organized what is called a Hundred Years club, the object of which is to promote length of life by studying hygienic principles. The club has grown out of the conviction that it is possible to live longer and to improve the race. There is to be a library and a lecture room, also a mothers' department, and clubs for boys and girls, and every effort is to be made to discover what mode of life is best to produce sound bodies, in which sound minds may function to advantage. This might be a good thing to do in other places.

Mollie has been waiting very patiently for some time to say some of her "good words" to us, and now has found time, and we are none the less glad to listen to her because she has been so patient:

I close my article this time with the latter portion of a verse of an old poem. The whole verse contains a life motto for almost any one. I should like to correspond with No Hope. Her experience might help me.

I think Bessie Belle's wish came true in my case, at least, for the holiday season was unusually pleasant and peaceful.

My two oldest boys are paid for certain portions of the work required of them. I gave them permission to use a certain sum each for purchasing Christmas gifts. I did not even advise them. They showed very good judgment and seem to feel more interest in many things because of the independence of earning their own way in the world.

Helpless, I have tried a number of firms, and there is material and lessons to be paid for in advance. Lessons taken by mail are seldom a success, about one in fifty being perfect enough to gain employment. The cost of learning is from $2 to $5.

Would you not think it a harder lot if your husband never let you go shopping without him and you had to accept his choice? Or, if he clothed the children well and kept you very plainly dressed? Or, if you must wear all your dresses to the tops of your shoes, no matter what the style, else have no street-wear?

There are worse husbands than yours; the hardest are the men who contrive to place all the blame on the wife, and people pity the husband.

Some women condemned to such lives have filled their souls with an inner brightness reflected on all whom they met.

They contrived to use time instead of money, showing that they understood the meaning of the text: "Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I freely."

"If thy pity hath sprung to wretchedness—
If thou hast forgiven the sore offense,
And humbled thy heart with penitence,
Then, when the night steals on as now,
It will bring relief to thine aching brow:
And thou wilt sink to sleep on thy moth er's breast
With joy and peace at the thought of rest."

Another "silent listener" concludes to speak:

I have been a silent listener for so long, thinking others could talk with a pen better than myself, but, now I think it my time to "do something," so I am going to tell the "inquirer" of my tested and tried recipe for making good lye soap:

For one can of any good lye, take two common sized water pail full of water and put in an iron kettle, or boiler, and dissolve the can of lye. When at about boiling heat, add five pounds of grease, meat rinds, old meat, or scraps. Stir a few times, and keep steady boiling for three or four hours, or until it looks like honey or molasses, then take a sample out and cool by adding a little cold water and stirring good; if it hardens is done and should have some water put in to thin it. Stir well, take from the fire, put into molds and leave for a day or two then cut in cakes and place out to dry. If directions are followed you will have nice white, hard soap. It will be better if made in the light of the moon.

I hope I have made directions plain. If the lady lived nighbor I would help her.

I would like to live near some of the Cozy Cornerites and M. G. R.'s. I know they are good for the tree is known by its fruits so is the person by the good letters that come every week. There now, I forgot, that I only came to help make soap to-day and I fear I have stayed so long I cannot come again.—Laura.

No danger but what you will be welcome whenever you see fit to come, Laura, and if the editor of the Cozy Corner ever has to make soap, she hopes she may have you for a neighbor.

Here is such a good letter for those who are, or expect to be school teachers, that for the benefit of the pupils, who are dreading the "spring term," so soon to open, I give the letter, though it is a little long, I am sure it will help any who may read it:

May a teacher enter the Cozy Corner and have a chat with her fellow workers and friends? The subject I wish to speak about will be teaching, and those who are preparing to become teachers may draw their chairs a little closer.

If a nervous, irritable person should ask me as to whether she ought to prepare herself to become a teacher, I should emphatically answer no, or not until the nerves are wholly under control.

There are so many times in teaching when one's patience is tried to the utmost that it is necessary to be calm and composed else the pupils become restless and disquiet. The first secret of success lies in beginning well. Then it is not so hard to mange during the rest of the term.

You must be firm and kind with the pupils; treat them with consideration and you will gain their respect.

Endeavor to get all interested in their books and open school with bright, joyous songs. I occasionally have singing other than at noon or morning; if the pupils get tired and restless a song will rest mind and body and give renewed interest.

The little ones tire easily of perusing their first reader, and they must be given plenty of busy work, such as drawing, writing, building houses, etc., with sticks, or putting peas together with tooth picks.

Just here let me insert a few words to the mothers who may perchance read this: Do not, I beg of you, take the children's part if they come home from school and say "the teacher uses me dreadfully," or some such nonsense. As a rule the child is to blame nearly always, and if you uphold him you will be helping to build up waywardness and obstinacy in his character. He is not always good at home, and why should he be when away from home?

The teacher is doing you a great favor in checking his progress in an evil direction, and as I am a teacher I know there is no enjoyment in punishing a stubborn boy.

Now, I fear I am writing such a long letter that it will be thrown into the waste basket, but will close by saying this: Some teachers are apt to be overambitious and work beyond their strength.

Do not worry, and at night take eight hours of sleep and be renewed in strength for the next day.—Leota.

Thanks are due J. A. LeBeau, Nellie E. Searle, Emma Harris, Aunt Emily and Subscriber, for sending words of songs that have been requested. In every instance where a self-addressed stamped envelope has been sent, the words have been forwarded.

H. H. M., asks if any of the readers can give a recipe for making a good article of artificial honey.

Harriet L. wishes that the lady who sent the recipe for making bluing, would send it again, as she has lost the paper containing it.

An excellent way to avoid such trouble, is to cut the recipe, and other things that you wish to keep, and paste them in a scrap book. Do it just as soon as the family have finished reading the paper, and then they won't be lost.

A young lady writes to know if there is a probability that she could obtain work from some of the large establishments in some city, making up linen articles, etc.

The chances that she could do so, are very small. There are so many women in every city who need this work, and are right at hand to take it, that very few reputable merchants have any to send out of town. As for those who advertise to give plenty of work and good pay to any one, I would refer this young lady to Mollie's letter in this issue of the Cozy Corner.

Can you not find in your neighborhood, employment in going for one-half day, or so, each week, to do the family mending? There are many busy women who would be glad to give a girl her breakfast and dinner, and a small sum each week, if they could be relieved of this necessary, but very tiresome part of their work. You could do better in this way, than to depend upon the promise of strangers in a distant city.

The expense of receiving and returning work would be something to consider, as well as the uncertainty of getting your pay for the work."

"What kind of thought seeds are you sowing for immediate or future reaping? Stop a moment and think, for whatever ye sow, that must you reap."

FANCY WORK CLUB.

The ample (as we supposed) supply of Crocheted wheels, and a duplicate supply, as well, was exhausted within ten days after the offer to send them was made, and, as stated in the Blade last week, we can send no more. A number of applications for them has been received but they came too late. Friends must remember that a delay of even a few days, in accepting such an offer, usually means a disappointment for them, as we cannot make an unlimited time offer on such things.

Mrs. S. M., Your letter was accidently overlooked and will be answered favorably in a day or two.

As promised, we give to-day, directions for making Plaster of Paris pictures, sent by Southern California:

Plaster of Paris Pictures.

Lay the picture you wish to preserve, face downward on a smooth bottomed platter, or tin, of whatever shape may be desired, pour clear water over it and drain immediately. Mix Plaster of Paris with water till about the consistency of cream, and pour over the plaster. Put small loops of ribbon in the mixture while soft, by which to hang the picture. Set the mould away to dry for an hour, or more and remove by tapping on the plate. Trim the edges where necessary, with a very sharp knife.

If rather dark, or bright colored picture is used, the white of the frame makes a very pleasing effect.

Directions for Making Roman Stripe.

For this stripe for slumber robes, pillows, etc., the plain Afghan stitch is used. Germantown wool and a bone crochet hook. For a slumber robe of ordinary size you will need 10 skeins of black, ½ each of red, yellow, blue and green and one of white will be needed. Make two stripes of 45 stitches of all colors; two stripes of 35 stitches; two stripes of 25 stitches and five stripes of 12 stitches wide. Crochet the stripes together on the right side with the same color.

In putting the strips together use the two widest strips, then the 35 and then the 25-stitch strips, separating the wide ones with a narrow one each time. Finish at ends with a fringe of the black, about four inches wide. L. W.

Fancy Blotter.

Cut a piece of celluloid in the shape of a shoe-sole, and paint or ink upon it the design shown in the illustration.

Cut several leaves of blotting-paper the

same size and shape, and fasten them to the celluloid with a bow of ribbon, passed through all at the heel.

A member asks for instructions as to the cleaning of chenille portieres.

No more patterns for the crocheted wheels for the Scrim scarf, will be sent after this date, as the large supply of samples we had provided was soon exhausted, and we were obliged to fill many orders with the written directions.

This proves that very many ladies read our Fancy Work column who will send for samples, but who never help other readers by contributing from their supplies. Is this quite fair, ladies? Can you not sometimes send a description of some thing in the way of house decorations for the benefit of less fortunate women?

BLADE COOK.

Will the friend who sent the recipe for cooking ham and eggs (boiling the ham first) please send it again? The recipe was accidentally destroyed, and the Cook would like very much to have it again.

Dear Cook: I have just moved out to this western city, from an Ohio town, and have many funny experiences. Here is one of them: I ordered some groceries and when the bill came I saw that I was charged with 50 lb's of sweet spuds. Knowing that I had given no such order, I interviewed the grocer, and lo! he meant potatoes, which go by that strange name here. It really seemed a shame to call such nice, white, mealy, Irish potatoes, "spuds," but I move the bacon to a hot platter, drain off any surplus fat, sprinkle the potatoes with salt, if necessary, and serve hot. Bacon cooked in this way is much more delicate than when fried.

Baked Fish.

Make a dressing of bread crumbs, bits of butter, a little chopped, salt pork and chopped parsley or onion, if liked. Clean the fish well, but do not remove the head and tail. Fill with the dressing, allowing room for swelling, place in a baking pan with 1 cupful of water and 1 cupful of milk. Baste frequently and when done remove to a hot platter. Thicken the gravy in the pan and serve with the fish.

Macaroni, with Tomato Sauce.

Break the macaroni into short lengths and cook in salted boiling water till tender, or about 20 minutes. Drain in a colander and pour over it cold water to prevent it from being sticky. Cover with a white sauce and add 1½ cupfuls of stewed and strained tomatoes, a teaspoonful of ground cloves, ½ spoonful each of salt and pepper. Serve very hot.

THE MERRY GO ROUNDS

DO ALL THE GOOD YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE YOU CAN
OBJECT: IMPROVEMENT, MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL.

This week we will listen, first, to the two papers on Wordsworth's "Ode to Immortality," and I can assure you in advance, that they are well worth listening to, as they show that the writers have given much study and thought to the subject, and have a thorough understanding of the poem. First, the lady Coralyn, Wisconsin:

The poet misses, in life's later years, that which another calls "a child's pure delight in little things."

He marvels that a child does so desire the added years, for he says:

"Full soon thy soul shall have her earthly freight,
And custom lie upon thee with a weight,
Heavy as frost, and deep almost as life."

But shall man alone be sad, when every other creature rejoices with Nature's "heart of May"?

There is a thrill of gladness in his answer:

"My heart is at your festival,
My head hath its coronal,
The fullness of your bliss, I feel—I feel it all."

And then he tells us the soul's home is God. Man's birth is as a sleep, in which he half forgets from whence he came.

Earth, seeking to make like herself, her foster-child, brings pleasures of her own, that he may lose the remembrance of his Heavenly heritage, and his soul's immensity.

But she cannot make him forget the "something that doth live."

He does not wander so far inland that he may not catch glimpses of "that immortal sea which brought us hither."

And therein lies his joy.

What though the clouds of mortality do shadow earth's glories, yet there is gladness, and he will be glad.

Life must move on, and from the past, he gathers, not grief, or vain regrets, but strength, and sympathy, and, "the faith that looks through death."—Coralyn, Wis.

Our "Poet" gives his ideas in a different style, but one that is very pleasing:

There was a time when everything in and on earth seemed to be covered with celestial light, but I can not see that now as I have left that stage of infant life.

A glory has passed from the earth, or rather, I see with human eyes rather than spiritual eyes now. I seem sad to note the change in light, but I am changed to gladness, my heart is a festival of joy; my head has a coronal. I note the beauty of spring and jollity and rejoice with every thing in life.

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting of pre-existence. The soul, our life's star, that rises with us at birth, had its setting somewhere else, it came from afar, i. e., from heaven.

We do not come in entire forgetfulness, or nakedness, but in clouds of glory we do come from our home which is God. As we are an infant, heaven lies near us, we can see heaven everywhere.

Shades of the real world begin to close upon the boy as he grows in age, but he sees the light of God and from where it comes and is full of joy.

The youth travels farther from this light of heaven, but he is constantly guided by the priest, Nature, for nature is God himself and attends the youth in all his daily walks.

The man sees this light fade away and change to common day light. Earth, is a nurse, has the desire to make man have pleasures here and forget the glories of the world that he has recently dwelt in before coming here.

Th little six year old boy begins to develop fragments of human life, of dialogues, love, or strife, and these he throws aside and other thoughts and deeds taken up in endless imitation of others who have lived the various stages of life.

The philosopher retains his immortality, the truths that we toil all the years to find are his always.

Why does the child be at strife with its inherent blessedness? Its gift of heaven? We will not say. There is a shadowy recollection of the past world that upholds and cherish and have power to make our noisy years seem as moments in eternal silence.

No power can destroy or abolish these truths for no matter how far inland we may be we can still see the immortal sea over which we came from heaven and we can in a moment travel back again.

Soothing thoughts come out of human suffering. Faith even looks through death, for the philosophic mind or poet, can recall the beauties of heaven and portray them in words. Death brings life, for each is a pure transmigration of souls for the soul is immortal.—Hoosier Puer Poeta.

Miss Prudence was very much gratified at a comment she heard recently on the "study papers" that her girls and boys have given in this column, at different times. It was a very high tribute to their abilities and their endeavor to improve, and it came from a person whose "good word" is well worth having.

While she cannot repeat the compliment, Miss Prudence wishes you all to know that your efforts, and your successes are appreciated by many who are perfect strangers to you.

And your influence is being felt in every family where The Blade is read. This may be a happy Easter thought for you, dear Merry-Go Rounds.

Another of our poetical members sends this little verse this week. We would be glad to hear from her oftener, but Miss Prudence knows that her time is so fully occupied in a great and good work for humanity, that she has very little time to spare us:

THE RAINBOW.

When dark clouds the brilliant sun conceal,
Lightnings flash and loud the thunders peal,
Bows appearing through the drops of rain,
Promise that the sun will shine again.

So, Thou Source of Light, upon us shine,
Breathe sweet comfort, oh Thou Word divine,
Still the tempest in each throbbing breast,
Give to storm-tossed souls, Thy calm, sweet rest.

—MARION LUMLEY.

Dear Miss Prudence:—Have you room for a homesick, boarding school girl? I hope so, for I want to feel that I am at home somewhere, and I know I never shall in this great, big house, miles and miles away from my home. We have some pleasant times, of course; that is always the case where there are a hundred or more girls.

After I had been here a few weeks I received a note reading thus: "Come to room 17, at 7:30 p. m.—Tooth Mugs."

I asked my roommate what it meant and was told that Room 17 was to give a "tooth-mug party." I did not know what that was, but I was on time, and found a dozen girls, each one with the white china mug that was found on the washstands, to hold tooth-brushes.

Our hostess had a tin cup holding about two quarts of water, which had been standing all afternoon on the steam radiator in the room, and was, by 7:30, quite hot. She had some cakes of sweet chocolate, some sugar, a very few lemons and some exceedingly stale, small cakes.

Each guest had a square of chocolate broken into her tooth-mug and sugar and hot water added ad lib. This was stirred up with pencils, curling irons, tooth-brush handles, or any thing else that came handy.

We drank it and ate the cakes with great enjoyment. After the chocolate was used up, we had lemonade in the cups, which were not washed, so as to "save sugar." This was not very strong, as there were so few lemons, but we enjoyed it.

The party was "excused" (as our hostess expressed it) at 9 o'clock, for we were expected to be in bed and have our lights out at 9:30.

Our hostess deposited what sugar was left after we were gone, in a tooth-mug on her washstand, and the next morning, her roommate, not notibing the sugar, poured in water and tooth-powder and attempted to brush her teeth with the very unpleasant mixture. The result, and the effect her recital of her woes had upon the other girles, you can imagine.

If I am welcome, I will tell you, sometime, of other boarding-school experiences.—Tearly Boarder.

Miss Prudence wishes here to acknowledge the receipt of a western paper, which gives to our "Ex-Invalid" a well merited compliment for her success in her chosen work, which is poultry raising. Ex-invalid entered upon this business hoping that the out-of-door work connected with it would restore her health, and I am certain that she has chosen well.

She will have the congratulations and best wishes of every M. G. R., and if we ever go her way, we will invite ourselves to call and see how well a woman can succeed in raising chickens as a business.

Shamrock comes, after a long absence, to tell us that our motto has helped her to live a Christian life. She attends church regularly, never missing but one communion service in sixteen years. She has a long distance to go, and is at some expense each time. In spite of this devotion, she says the church people never speak to her unless they want money from her.

What kind of Christians are these? Let us, every one, examine ourselves and see if there is any in our church, or neighborhood whom we have thoughtlessly neglected in this manner, and if there is such a one, let us hasten to mend our ways.

Mountain Maid, has made our motto, hers, and finds it so good that she wishes to join our society.

Little Nell is cook and housekeeper for her father and brothers, but is looking forward to the time when she can join the great and good company of schoolteachers. We wish her success.

Sa E. H., is a Western woman living now in Maine. She brings as a credential of her right living and right thinking, this: "As a man thinketh, so is he, and our words are an index of ourselves."

Little Jonnie, you all remember him, I am sure, comes in to-day for just a word, but it is a good word:

I often wonder how many of the M. G. R., boys have sisters, and if they think to care for them as they would wish they had, if they were to lose them, or if they think how much they would miss these sisters?

How is it boys? Do you show your love and appreciation of your sisters as much as you should, as much as you would if they were some other boy's sisters?

THE BADGE.

It is a question in the mind of Miss Prudence, whether the real significance of the pretty M. G. R., badge is appreciated by the members of the society. It stands for the principles which the motto embodies, and which have been taken as a rule of the life, and it is also a "hail friend!" to every other member who is met anywhere, even if in all other ways, a stranger. It can be had now for fifteen cents. By and by it cannot be had for any sum.

GATHERING EGGS IN WHEELBARROWS.

A missionary sends the following interesting letter and photographs from Hawaii, for publication in "The Watchword," to whom we are indebted for their use. There are a number of uninhabited islands in the Hawaiian group, the most interesting of which is Leyson Island.

This island is about 800 miles west of Honolulu, and is not over a hundred miles in extent, a little larger than the District of Columbia. It is an upheaved coral reef, with no forests, but numerous small trees and shrubs. There is a house on the island in which the manager lives, with several Japanese servants, about six months in the year. The island is valuable on account of its guano beds. Leyson Island is a gigantic bird's nest. About twenty-five different species of birds are found there, including ducks, boobies, gulls and frigate-birds. John R. Musick says of these birds in his interesting book, "Hawaii, Our New Possession:"

"On this small speck of land far out in the ocean, the birds lay, hatch, and die by millions. When they fly, the sun is darkened as if a cloud had passed over it. The decaying bones, which disintegrated coral, helps to form the guano, which is exported every year by hundreds of tons in ships to the Hawaiian Islands and Pacific Coast. The birds seldom lay more than one egg before incubation, though often several in a season. They are very tame and so bold that you can pick them up as you walk along the path. They snap at the trousers and dresses of persons who are crossing the island, so that one is compelled to carry a stick for self protection. They gather on the railroad track in such numbers that a man has to sit in front of the car as it is being drawn by the mules, with a stick in hand, and push them out of the way.

"Sometimes parties of scientists or hunters visiting the island find the birds come tumbling into the doors of their tents, or any other opening, so that in order to sleep in peace every aperture must be closed. Mr. Frieze, the manager of the island, told me that he was often compelled to keep the door of his house closed to shut the birds out.

"'Why, they tumble around us by the thousands, and become a nuisance,' he said.

"'Do you ever shoot them?' I asked.

"'Shoot them—no! Why waste ammunition? If I want a bird I simply go out and pick it up. Often they will run right into my hands as if they wanted to be caught.'

"'Which is the shyest bird you have?'

"'It is perhaps the frigate-bird. That bird can fly from Honolulu to San Francisco in twenty-four hours. He is a thief, and lives on fish which he never catches himself. He has no web-feet and cannot swim, but perched on trees and rocks he watches the fisher-birds. When he sees one coming home with a fish in his mouth, he will soar above him, swoop down upon him, and compel him to drop his fish; then this frigate or pirate-bird will snatch it up before it touches the water and fly away to make a meal upon it.

"The eggs on Leyson Island are frequently gathered in wheelbarrows, cars are filled with them, and schooners loaded. This industry, however, is unprofitable, owing to the great distance they have to be exported."

We hope the white man will consider the birds of Leyson Island one of his burdens and proceed to exterminate them as was done with the buffalo and other animals by advancing "civilization."—The Humane Alliance.

THE YOUNG FOLKS

AND ISN'T IT MY BOY OR GIRL,
THE WISEST, BRAVEST PLAN,
WHATEVER COMES OR DOESN'T COME,
TO DO THE BEST YOU CAN?

PHOEBE CARY.

THE NEW WOMAN.

What a bustle and a bustle—
What a whispering and rustle—
When the long-expected woman came at last!
How we all forgot our breeding,
And to manners gave no heeding,
In the long and curious glances that we cast!

And we all felt very cheerful,
For we'd been a little fearful
Lest she'd be the kind demanding pantaloons;
But she didn't—nor a kodak,
Nor a sweater, nor a knapsack,
And she didn't sigh to vote, nor whistle tunes.

But her ignorance was shocking—
Why, she couldn't mend a stocking,
Couldn't sew a stitch, nor knit, nor cook a meal,
Couldn't paint, or trim a bonnet,
Couldn't read, or write a sonnet—
This new woman couldn't even ride a wheel.

And her diet raised a question,
For she had a weak digestion,
And she never ate a bite of meat or bread,
And all exercise or frolic
Caused distressing fits—like colic,
So she lived a great part of her life in bed.

All she asked was our attention,
Which we gave to save contention,
For this wo'mankind are getting wondrous bold;
Meekly we stood all commotion,
For 'tis somehow had a notion
She'd improve—for she was only two days old.

—Bernie Babcock, in New Voice.

CAT'S CAPRICES.

There are extraordinary elements in the character of a cat. No animal is more independent, and none is more remarkable for its power of finding its way back from great distances than a cat. Everyone knows that a perfectly comfortable, well-fed cat will occasionally go to a house and settle there, deserting a family by whom it is lamented, and to whom if it choose it could find its way back with ease. This conduct is a mystery which may lead us to infer that cats form a great secret society. Doubtless they come and go in pursuance of some secret policy connected with the education of cats, or perhaps with witch-craft. We have known a cat desert a house for years; once in six months he would return and look about him with an air of contempt. "Such," he seemed to say, "were my humble beginnings." He went on no offence given, and in about three years he came back for good, his mission elsewhere having probably been accomplished.

That a cat can come home in the face of most incredible difficulties is perfectly certain. Thus, to take a recent instance, a cat was carried from a town on the northeast coast of Fife to a country house near Perth. It went in a basket by train to Leuchars, where it changed for Dundee, and at Dundee changed for Perth. Next day, about seven in the morning, this cat was observed to run down the avenue of its new home with a purposeful air. On the third day it appeared at its old home. Now, how did that cat achieve its journey? Did it take a bee-line across the country, and, if so, how did it know the direction? That the cat simply rode on a broomstick behind a witch is an hypothesis which brings us into unfriendly contact with modern ideas of progress. Somehow the thing was done, and done in forty-eight hours. Cats, much more than dogs, are independent of a home. They can take to the heather, the forest, or the back green.

We know little about cats, but cats know a great deal about us. Cats have very probably an underground railway.—Saturday Review.

THE MYOPIA CLUB. —Our Dumb Animals.

The Legend of the Dipper.

The following pretty legend, which tells how the seven stars came to form the dipper, is told in the New York Despatch:

Once in a country far away the people were dying of thirst. There had been no rain for months. The rivers and springs and brooks had all dried up. The plants and flowers had withered and died. The birds were so hoarse they could not sing. The whole land was sad and mournful. One night after the stars had come out a little girl with a tin dipper in her hand crept quietly out of the house and went into a wood near by. Kneeling down under a tree she folded her hands and prayed that God would send rain, if it were only enough to fill her little dipper. She prayed so long that at last she fell asleep. When she awoke she was overjoyed to find her dipper full of clear, cool water.

Remembering that her dear mother was ill and dying of thirst she did not even wait to moisten her parched lips, but taking up her dipper she hurried home. In her haste she stumbled, and, alas! dropped her precious cup. Just then she felt something move in the grass beside her. It was a little dog who, like herself, had almost fainted for want of water. She lifted her dipper, and what was her surprise to find that not a drop had been spilled! Pouring out a few drops on her hand she held it out for the dog to lick. He did so, and seemed much revived, but as she poured out the water the tin dipper had changed to one of beautiful silver. Reaching home as soon as possible she handed the water to the servant to give it to her mother.

"Oh," said her mother, "I will not take it. I shall not live, anyhow. You are younger and stronger than I."

As she gave the servant the dipper it changed into shining gold. The servant was just about to give each person in the house a spoonful of the precious water when she saw a stranger at the door. He looked sad and weary, and she handed him the dipper of water. He took it, saying: Blessed is he that gives a cup of cold water in His name."

A radiance shone all about him, and immediately the golden dipper became studded with seven sparkling diamonds. Then it burst forth into a fountain, which supplied the thirsty land with water. The seven diamonds rose higher until they reached the sky and there changed into bright stars, forming the "Great Dipper," telling the story of an unselfish act.

Homesick Dog's Long Tramp.

The latest native of Elmira to return from the "sunny south" is a valuable pointer that came on foot all the way from South Carolina to his home in this city because he was homesick. The dog was the property of John H. Sullivan, a law student. A family named Bunn, living near the Sullivans, on Kenyon street, who had been friends of the Sullivan family, signified their intention of moving to South Carolina to live. A large dog, which was owned by the Sullivans, spent much of his time between the two houses, sometimes staying for days at a time with one of the families and then leaving for the other house suddenly without apparent reason for his departure.

When the Bunns moved to South Carolina they asked the Sullivan family to give up their interest in the dog, so that they could take him with them. This was agreed to, and the last that was seen of the dog in Elmira was when the train pulled out of the station with the dog securely tied in the baggage car.

Three months later the Sullivan family heard a strange noise at the door. They opened it and were astonished to see the dog which they had given to the Bunn family several months ago and which they supposed was miles away. The joy of the animal to find himself among his friends again knew no bounds.

He was so weak from hunger and exhaustion from the long journey that it was first thought he would not live. The animal's feet were so blistered and swollen that after he had been home an hour or two he could not walk. What route the animal took or how long he had been on the way is not known.—Young Folks, Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

Entertainment by R. S. Walker.

3.—WHO WAS HE?

He was of Quaker descent, born in 1775. At the breaking out of the war of 1812 he was residing in New York, and earned and maintained a reputation for great courage and military skill during the entire war. He was rewarded by receiving a gold medal and a vote of thanks from Congress. He remained in the regular army after peace was declared, and finally attained the chief command.

2.—CHARADE.

I am composed of nine letters. My 1 2 3 4 is a vessel for holding food, sometimes cheap and sometimes very expensive. My 5 is an exclamation. My 6 7 8 9 is a most wonderfully built home. My whole denotes principles never sanctioned by good people.

3.—DOUBLE SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
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1.—Apart from.
2.—To depart.
3.—Fertile spots in a desert.
4.—An offer.
5.—A feast.
6.—Like a grape (partialled).
7.—To stop rowing (reversed).
8.—To evade.

4.—ARITHMETICAL.

The source of a stream is 25 feet from a circular pond 144 feet in diameter, into which it empties. Find the length of a fence built from the source to the point of a tangent to the pond.

5.—QUERY.

What was the ancient fable concerning the Pleiades?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"He that wants money, means and content is without three good friends."

Answers to Puzzles Given March 30.

1.—Henrietta Sontag.
2.—Our Wonder Column.
3.—Grail, rail, all.
4.—12,345,679.
5.—No answer sent.
6.—Robert Harrick wrote:

"Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt;
Nothing's so hard but search will find it out."

Chat.

So many inquiries have been sent in regarding the arithmetical problem given March 23, that I give you Mc's solution, which is very simple. He says: "This is a very peculiar case and can only occur when time and rate are such as to make interst equal the principal, as e. g., 4 per cent for 25 years, 5 per cent for 20 years, etc.; one-half of $191.25 1-3 is $95.62 2-3, the principal of millions. The interest being $191.25 1-3, the principal is the same. To discount this, the interest of $1 for 16 2-3 years at 6 per cent equals $1. Amount for same time at same rate equals $2. $191.25 1-3 divided by 2 equals $95.62 2-3, the present value. The interest on $95.62 2-3 equals $95.62 2-3, amount equals $191.25 1-3, discount equals $191.25 1-3 minus $95.62 2-3 equals $95.62 2-3. Hence the answer, $191.25 1-3.

Answers received this week from Mrs. E. M. Mahler, Fern, and Mc.

New work from Mc, W. P. E. and J. T. Whiteside.

Mc brings as excuse for absence that he has been kept busy nursing la grippe. Most any one could be excused under such circumstances. It is much harder work than going to school and doing sums.

SANTA CRUZ CAPTURED.

THE REBELS WERE COMMANDED BY A CHINAMAN.

Gen. Lawton and Men Drive Them Into the Mountains—Six Americans Are Wounded.

Manila, April 10.—6:50 p. m.—General Lawton has captured Santa Cruz, at the extreme end of the lake. He drove the rebels, who were commanded by a Chinaman named Pao-Wah, into the mountains. The Americans had six men wounded. The rebels lost 68 men killed and had 40 men wounded.

An expedition consisting of about 1,500 men, commanded by Major General Lawton, left San Pedro Macati, on the river Pasig, on Saturday night with the purpose of crossing Leguna de Bay and capturing the town of Santa Cruz, on the eastern shore of the lake. The American troops were then as planned to sweep the country to the south. The force consisted of 200 picked sharpshooters from the various regiments, Hawthorne's mountain battery, Gales' squadron and three troops of the Fourth cavalry, unmounted; Bronke's and Tappen's battalions of the Fourth Infantry; Links' battalion of the First Idaho Infantry, and Fraine's battalion of the First North Dakota Infantry, under General King.

The flotilla of 20 canoes, towed by tugs and convoyed by the gunboats Laguna de Bay, Oesto and Nappidan, and preceded by the launch containing General Lawton and General King, moved toward the lake just as evening was setting in. It was a truly picturesque scene.

The men carried rations for ten days, with the lightest marching equipments.

General Lawton's plan was to reach Santa Cruz on Sunday morning at daybreak, to capture or destroy any rebel gunboats or shipping, to take the town, and then to scourge the country to the south of the lake, a district not yet explored by the Americans.

Washington, April 11.—The following dispatch gives additional information concerning the fight of Santa Cruz:

Manila, April 11.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Lawton's success at Santa Cruz more complete than reported yesterday. Enemy left 93 uniformed dead on field and number seriously wounded. Lawton captured city without destruction of property. His loss ten wounded, slight, except two, one since died. Lieut. Elling only officer wounded, slight in hand. Enemy retired eastward. Lawton in pursuit this morning. OTIS.

(Signed)

Manila, April 10.—7 p. m.—Santa Cruz was the Filipinos' stronghold on Lake Laguna De Bay and it fell into the hands of Gen. Lawton's exposition after some sharp, quick fighting, forming one of the most interesting and important battles of the war. Plans of the American commanders worked perfectly, with the exception that the progress of the expedition was delayed by the difficult navigation of the river. About fifteen hundred picked men composed the expedition, which was under the personal command of Gen. Lawton on account of the illness of General King. These troops surrounded the city while the gunboats Laguna De Bar, Napidan and Oeste, under the command of Captain Grant of the Utah battery shelled the city and outlying trenches.

General Lawton and his staff accompanied the troops, sometimes leading charges in Indian fighting tactics, which eventually resulted in the complete rout of the rebels with the smallest amount of damage to the city and slight loss to the Americans. The expedition started from San Pedro Macati at dusk on Saturday, intending to capture Santa Cruz by assault at daybreak. At sunrise Monday, the assault commenced. The American outlines south of the city stretched two miles inland, and with its left sweeping the shore, it moved north, while the Fourth cavalrymen on the point advanced toward the city, pouring volleys upon the trenches. Simultaneously the gunboats hovered along the shore, shelling the woods ahead of the troops and driving the Filipinos inland. The Gatlings cleared several trenches. The whole brigade was divided into squads of twelve, and the fighting was carried on in the old time frontier fashion, from behind trees, crawling through bushes or rushing across the open. The trenches that were not cleared by the gunboats gave considerable resistence when the line was nearing the city and the Laguna De Bay and Oeste bombarded for an hour in the hope of making them too warm for occupancy, but did not succeed in clearing them entirely. General Lawton with the 14th infantry battalions approached a narrow iron bridge across the creek on the south border of the town. Here a company of Filipinos was entrenched across the stream and behind a strong barricade at the entrance to the bridge.

The Americans rushed forward in single file, in the face of a galling fire, demolished the barricade with their hands and drove the enemy from the trenches, killing a dozen.

General Lawton established headquarters at the elegant palace of the governor and a guard was employed in the church, as the sacred edifices are always the first objective of looters.

Within an hour the town was patrolled and all looting prevented. Almost all the inhabitants had fled during the two preceding nights, and only a few Chinese sheep keepers have emerged from hiding and resumed business. On the marshes south of town were found forty dead Filipinos, some terribly torn by shells, and many others wounded, to whom the Americans offered their canteens as though they were comrades.

Washington, April 11.—The rapidity of General Lawton's movement and his success in capturing the insurgent stronghold of Santa Cruz occasioned favorable comment at the war department.

General Otis' report giving a heavy loss for the insurgents and a comparatively small number of casualties among our men, is attributed to the use of gunboats. The report that Lawton will pursue "westward" causes some confusion, on account of the lay of the land west of Santa Cruz. Back of the lake there is a narrow strip, leading back to Manila bay. A mountain range runs along this strip, affording the insurgents some opportunity for hiding and guerrilla tactics. The lake itself is west of Santa Cruz, so that it is assumed that the report of a chase "westward" refers to Lawton's tactics of fighting the rebels along the narrow strip of land until the lake shore is cleared and the territory reached which spreads out in the plain which lies immediately south of Manila. This stretch of country has given much trouble and if Lawton can clear it and at the same time break up some of the insurgent strongholds, much will have been done to insure quiet in the south and west during the wet season.

REBELS REPULSED

When They Made an Attack On the Railway.

Washington, April 11.—The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Otis:

"Manila, April 11.—Adjutant General, Washington:—Insurgents attacked MacArthur's line of railway communication last night, in considerable force, but were repulsed by Wheaton with heavy loss. Wheaton's casualties were three killed and twenty wounded.

(Signed) "OTIS."

The attack of the insurgents upon the railway north of Manila indicates to the war department officials that while Gen. MacArthur was pushing north, bodies of insurgents took to the mountains and jungles to the right of the railway, and have been watching an opportunity to capture the road at some point and thus cut off the main body of the army to the northward. The repulse of the natives shows that they had not sufficient force to accomplish their purpose.

Manila, April 11.—5:45 p. m.—At about midnight the rebels cut the telegraph line at several places between here and Malolos and signal-fires were lighted and rockets sent up along the foothills to the right of the railroad. Later the enemy attacked the outposts of the Minnesota regiment between Bigaa and Bocave, five miles south of Malolos, killing two men and wounding fourteen.

Simultaneously the outposts of the Oregon regiment at Marilao, the next station on the way to Manila were attacked with the result that three Americans were killed and two were wounded. The loss of the enemy was ten men killed and six wounded. The Americans also captured two prisoners.

Troops were concentrated along the railroad as thickly as possible and the rebels were driven back to the foothills.

The roadbed of the railroad was damaged but it was repaired almost immediately and traffic was soon resumed through to Malolos.

TROUBLE IN NEGROS.

Incipient Rebellion of Bandits Subdued.

Manila, April 6, 6:45 p. m.—Colonel Smith, the governor of the island of Negros, reports this morning a number of bandits headed by a man named Papaissio, attempted a rebellion on March 27, and killed several officials of Juniamaylan. He also captured other officials and issued a proclamation calling upon the natives to rise and exterminate the Americans and Spaniards. Major Sime and two companies of the California regiment were despatched by water to the scene of the disturbance, and Col. Duboce and two other companies of troops were sent overland. On April 2 this force marched 12 miles and captured Labzid, the headquarters of the bandits, and destroyed the town. The troops also captured 35 prisoners and scattered Papaissio's forces, thus quelling the rebellion at the outset.

Manila, April 6—10:45 a. m.—The U. S. cruiser Charleston, which has been cruising along the west coast of Luzon, to the north, sent a boat in shore near Dagupan last Saturday to make soundings. The rebels opened fire wounding a United States officer.

The cruiser thereupon bombarded the town, the insurgents evacuating it.

Manila, April 6—10:40 a. m.—The Charleston bombarded Dagupan on Saturday, the rebels evacuating.

A third of the American force at Malolos is sent nightly to form an advanced line a mile north of the city, with patrols and sentries ahead of the line.

General MacArthur's volunteers are receiving Krag-Jorgensen rifles, the Filipinos having discovered that they could effectively empty their Mausers and present before the Americans approached near enough to use their Springfields with effect.

Advices received from Samar, an island forming a province of the Philippines, say the revolutionists there are weary. Their leader, Gen. Lukban, of Chinese ancestry, has deserted with the funds. The inhabitants are desirous of American rule.

THE PROCLAMATION

Posted Where All Fillinos May See It.

Manila, April 5.—6:20 p. m.—The proclamation of the United States Philippine commission was posted in the streets, printed in English, Spanish and Tagalog, to-day. It was also distributed in the outside towns, as far as Malolos and has been received with marked attention by the natives generally and has been approved by a number of representative Manilans. English bankers here who have been interviewed on the subject are optimistic upon the attitude of the Americans, assuming that it indicates that the decisive policy will undoubtedly be successful.

OTIS' PLANS.

Not Known Whether He Contemplates Another Campaign.

Washington, April 5.—If Gen. Otis is maturing plans for another campaign against the insurgents in the vicinity of Calumpit, as indicated in the press dispatches from Manila, he has not so informed the War department. In fact, the general has not thought it needful to communicate with the department for two days. While it may be necessary to send troops against the insurgents who have gathered at Calumpit, in order to make the authority of the United States more severe and for its effect upon the natives, yet it is not thought that Aguinaldo has any great force, and it is believed that upon the approach of the American army the insurgents will retire after the exchange of a few shots.

Going to Cavite.

Philadelphia, April 6.—Fifty marines will leave the League Island navy yard to-morrow en route to Manila. They will be joined by 200 more in New York and proceed to San Francisco. From there they will sail for the Philippines to join the marine garrison now forming in Cavite. This is the first instalment of 1,000 men to be sent.

Casualties in the Philippines.

Washington, April 6.—The casualties in the Philippines from Feb. 4 to April 4, 1899, inclusive, as reported to the adjutant general is: Killed 184, wounded 176.

IN CUBA.

CUBAN ASSEMBLY ISSOLVES.

General Brooke Will Be Given the Muster Rolls.

Havana, April 5.—The Cuban military assembly yesterday afternoon voted to disband the army and to dissolve. The voting was 21 in favor against 1 opposed. The muster rolls were left in the possession of the executive committee of the assembly, who will facilitate the preparation of copies for Gen. Brooke.

The army question is considered settled.

"As the shadows of night fall over the city we finish our work. So is Cuba's future clouded and dark. I take leave of you with sorrow, and my last words are: 'May Cuba some day be free and independent.'"

With these words Gen. Fernando de Freyre de Andrade, president of the military assembly closed its last session at 7 o'clock.

The assembly ordered the disbanding of the army in accordance with Senor Despaignes' motion and passed upon the details and methods of the disbandment.

A new executive committee was then appointed to attend to the routine work connected with the commission of Cuban officers, and this committee will supply to Gen. Brooke the copies of the Cuban muster rolls.

GEN. GOMEZ

Becomes Again Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Army.

Havana, April 8.—The Cuban generals met yesterday at Marianao, and agreed formally to reinstate General Gomez as commander-in-chief. They also agreed to appoint an executive board of three generals to assist him in distributing the $3,000,000, and in the details of disarming of the troops. The statement is made that the muster rolls are at the disposition of the military authorities whenever they are wanted.

Four thousand one hundred cans of beef have been destroyed at the Regla warehouse during the last three months without action on the part of the boards of survey. Some additional thousands of cans have been destroyed after official survey, besides the 10,890 cans that were condemned when Inspector-General Breckenridge was here.

Yosemite Arrives.

New York, April 10.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite has arrived from Norfolk. She will go to the navy yard to fit out for a voyage to Manila.

SAMOAN TROUBLES.

GERMAN CONSUL

Responsible for the Trouble in Samoa.

Apia, March 24, via San Francisco, April 7.—There have been lively times in Samoa during the past few days. The United States and British warships have shelled Mataafa's forces repeatedly, and sailors have been landed in Apia to protect property. Numerous casualties have resulted on both sides. Admiral Kautz and the commanders of the British ships are anxiously awaiting advices from their government, and in the meantime the shelling proceeds daily.

When Admiral Kautz arrived on the Philadelphia, he spent two days in making inquiries, and then called a meeting of all the consuls and the senior officers of all the warships in the harbor. As a result of the meeting a proclamation was issued by the American admiral declaring that the so-called provisional government under Mataafa can have no legal status under the Berlin treaty, and therefore can not be recognized by the consular and naval representatives, and ordering Mataafa and his supporters to quietly go to their homes and respect the laws of the Berlin treaty.

The German consul issued a counter proclamation in the Samoan language, which was distributed among the Mataafans. The proclamation reads as follows:

"Notice to all Samoans:—By the proclamation of the admiral of the United States dated March 11, was made known that the three consuls of the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty, as well as the three commanders of men-of-war, had been unanimous to no more recognize the provisional government composed of Mataafa and the thirteen chiefs.

"I therefore make known to you that this proclamation is quite false. I, as the German consul-general, continue to recognize the provisional government of Samoa until I have received contrary instructions from my government.

"Apia, March 13, 1899.

(Signed.) "ROSE,

"German Consul General."

The immediate result of this act was that the rebels turned back and prepared for war, declaring that they would not obey the admiral's order, and prevent any food supplies from being brought into Samoa for the Malietoans.

The next day Apia was surrounded by Mataafa's warriors. Forces from the Philadelphia and Porpoise, under Lieuts. Brown and Cave, were landed to protect the loyal natives.

He and his chiefs were buoyed up by the German consul's proclamation, and talk that Germany would support them, invincible in war, and that Great Britain and America would never dare to engage Germany in conflict. Signal guns were fired, and the foreign population of Britains and Americans were taken on board their respective war ships.

About 2:30 a. m. the natives made a rush on the guard at the Tivoli. Three British sailors were killed and one wounded. The native loss is unknown. At the request of the British a maxim gun was sent from the Philadelphia to the British consulate and with it some men to work it. The next day a body of 300 Malietoans had their rifles returned to them from the Porpoise and rendered good service in clearing the brush. The rebel village of Vaiala was burned in order to prevent the close approach to the consulate.

The German warship Falke attempted to leave on a secret mission when Admiral Kautz ordered her captain to stay where he was and be ready to afford help to his countrymen. The Falke remained.

During Thursday matters quieted. About dusk the Americans fired on a body of Mataafans, but no one was killed.

Early Friday morning 200 rebels rushed up to within 30 yards of the consulate. The sailors behaved splendidly and the natives were repulsed. One American sailor was kiled and one British sailor was shot in the legs. Major General Cutliffe, of the British army, assisted in directing operations at the consulate. There is intense feeling against the Germans here and they are accused of spying and giving information to the rebels. Fighting by night is an entirely new departure in Samoan warfare and everything points to German teaching.

Apia, Samoa, March 24, via San Francisco, April 7.—The Associated Press correspondent had an interview with Admiral Kautz yesterday. He spoke quite freely on the situation and considers he has been grossly insulted by the German consul general in issuing his counter proclamation.

At the meeting of the consuls and senior naval officers on the flagship, the admiral explained his position. Under the treaty there could be no provisional government, and the agreement under which it had been recognized, under peculiar and trying circumstances for the protection of life and property, was just as provisional as the government itself. He had lost, and by the supreme court, and he had hoped that a plan of action would be decided upon for restoring peace to the islands without the intervention of an armed force. The British and American consuls and naval officers agreed with the admiral. Later on, after the meeting, Rose put his views in writing to the admiral and stated that German warships could only act if German property or life were to be protected or in case of the supreme court issuing a warrant for arrest against individuals. On no other ground could German warships interfere in Samoa, and according to instructions under which he acted there would be no military interference by Germany. He also protested against issue of the proclamation by Admiral Kautz, pending instructions from the treaty powers; also against the return to Apia of the deported Malietoans, which was a menace to the peace of Samoa, and he reminded the admiral that the "Falke" had made no promise to help, according to the admiral's proclamation. He was afraid that the admiral would do harm by its issue, and that already people were afraid of the rebels around Apia. The admiral replied that he must be governed in his actions by a continuation of his duty and not by his fears.

Samoan Commissioner.

Washington, April 8.—The British government has chosen Mr. C. N. Eliot, C. B., as British high commissioner to Samoa. Mr. Eliot is a member of the British embassy's staff here, and has had a distinguished career in diplomacy. The British ambassador has notified the state department of Mr. Eliot's succession.

THE CRUISER RALEIGH.

Battle-Scarred Vessel Has Arrived at Bermuda.

Hamilton, Bermuda, April 10.—The United States cruiser Raleigh, Captain Coghlan, arrived at Murray's Anchorage yesterday at 10:30 o'cloc a. m. She reports having experienced fair weather from the Azores, excepting on April 1 and 8, when a hard blow delayed the vessel's progress.

The officers and men of the cruiser are in good health and spirits, and very enthusiastic over the successful campaign in the Philippine Islands, and are very glad to learn that the trouble is apparently nearly over. The Americans are very much pleased at the reception accorded the Raleigh at the British ports touched on the way here. She still has her war paint on and shows her battle scars plainly.

The usual salutes were exchanged with the forts and the admiral. The shores were lined with soldiers and civilians anxious to see the gallant ship, and the British warships at the dockyard were also crowded with men as the Raleigh steamed in.

Preparations are being made by the military and naval authorities here to give the Americans a cordial reception. Visits will be made to the governor and admiral to-day. The people on the Raleigh have been informed of the preparations being made to receive them at New York.

IN ARLINGTON CEMETERY

The Spanish War Dead Are Laid to Rest.

Washington, April 6.—With full military honors, in the presence of President McKinley and his cabinet, and a multitude of people, the bodies of the 336 dead heroes who gave their lives for their country in Cuba or Porto Rico during the Spanish-American war were consigned at 2 o'clock this afternoon to their last resting place in Arlington cemetery, where reposes the remains of thousands of the honored dead soldiers and officers of the civil war. The bodies of the Spanish war dead were brought to New York last week by the steamer Crock, in order that they might rest forever in the soil of their native land. In accordance with the direction of the President every honor, military and civil, was shown to the nation's heroes. The government departments and the federal courts were all closed at noon, and the flags over the government buildings, the barracks, navy yard and the forts along the Potomac were half-masted. The military escort comprised all the artillery troops at the Washington barracks, a troop of cavalry from Fort Myer, a battalion of marines from the navy yard and the entire National Guard of the District of Columbia. Col. Francis F. Guenther, of the Fourth artillery, had command of the troops and charge of the military ceremonies. The day was perfect. The sun blazed from a cloudless sky, and the scene in the historic cemetery overlooking the Potomac river and the white walls of the nation's capitol was very impressive. The site selected for the interment is one of the most beautiful in the cemetery. It is in a direct line about one-half mile south of the old Lee mansion on the top of the slope toward the river. Here in parallel lines were the newly made graves with the flag-draped caskets containing the bodies of the dead soldiers at their sides. About the graves were formed the military in imposing array, while in a group stood the President the members of his cabinet, and other distinguished functionaries of the government. Back and around these was the vast concourse of people, while all about through the trees towered glittering shafts and monuments reared to the memory of the distinguished dead of the great fratricidal war.

The customary volleys were fired, taps were sounded and military dirges were played by the bands. The religious services were very simple. There were no addresses or eulogies. The committal services of the Episcopal church was read by Port Chaplain Freeland, of Fort Monroe, and, in order that the soldiers who died as Catholics might be buried in consecrated ground, at the request of Cardinal Gibbons, the consecration service of the Catholic church was conducted by Rev. Joseph P. McGee, of St. Patrick's church, who officiated at the burial of Gen. Garcia. The interment of the bodies began at the conclusion of the ceremonies and the departure of the military. But as each metallic casket weighed almost 500 pounds and required eight men to handle it, the lowering of the bodies was necessarily slow, and it will probably require two or three days to inter all of the dead.

The body of Capt. Dodge, of the 24th infantry, was buried at 5 o'clock in the officers' section.

THE PRAIRIE

Makes a Cruise for the Benefit of the Naval Militia.

New Orleans, La., April 10.—The cruiser Prairie, one of the converted Morgan liners, which saw service in the war with Spain, leaves New Orleans to-day for a summer's cruise for the benefit of the naval militia of the Atlantic coast states. The cruise is the result of a plan presented by Assistant Secretary Allen and approved by Secretary Long, and the object is to give the naval militia better practical instruction in seamanship and gunnery than they have ever enjoyed before. The various state organizations have heretofore had little insight into the practical work required on shipboard at sea from a regular man-of-wars-man, and as a result when many of the battalions were sent to vessels last summer for war service the lack of proper instruction was sadly evident. To remedy this deficiency in training is the purpose of the Prairie's summer cruise, which is expected to continue up to October 1, giving the naval militia of each of the coast states from Louisiana to Massachusetts a full week of actual sea drill, including working, navigating and fighting the ship.

GEN. JOHN C. BLACK.

Illinois G. A. R. Pushing Him to Succeed Col. Sexton.

Chicago, April 10.—The name of Gen. John C. Black will be presented to the executive committee of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic when it assembles in Philadelphia, Wednesday, to elect a commander-in-chief to complete the unexpired term of the late Col. James A. Sexton. A delegation consisting of nearly a score of his Illinois friends and supporters will offer Gen. Black's name. The Black delegation left for Philadelphia last evening, and included in the number Adjutant General Partridge, Gen. Stibbs and Col. J. J. Everest, F. W. Spink, C. H. McConnell and T. W. Scott, of Fairfield, the more active workers. General Black is the present commander of the department of Illinois G. A. R.

—Hood's Sarsaparilla never disappoints. It may be taken for impure and impoverished blood with perfect confidence that it will cure.

THE ADMIRAL TALKS.

Dewey Would Not Accept a Presidential Nomination.

New York, April 10.—Admiral Dewey has given to the Manila correspondent of Leslie's Weekly an interview regarding the suggestion that the admiral be made a candidate for the presidency next year. The admiral said, as to his politics: "I am a sailor. A sailor has no politics. The administration is his party and Republican or Democrat, it makes no difference. Then, again I came from Vermont and you know what that means. To be anything but a Republican in Vermon is to be a man without a party. My flag lieutenant comes from Georgia. He tells me that to be anything but a Democrat in the south is to be a nobody. If I lived south I would probably be a Democrat."

"Have you ever voted?" the correspondent asked.

"Yes, years ago, but my vote was influenced by personal preference or local conditions; I am not a politician, however, never having held office and am totally ignorant of party intricacies."

Admiral Dewey said that neither by vocation, disposition, education nor training was he capacitated to fill the presidency. He said he was too well along in life to consider such a possibility. His health would not admit it. All his life's work was in different lines of effort and that, while the kindness and enthusiasm of his friends were grateful to him and the generous tributes of the American people were dear to him he could not and would not be a candidate for the presidency of the United States under any conditions.

WARREN LELAND DEAD.

Demise Follows Close Upon the Hotel Disaster.

New York, April 5.—Warren F. Leland, proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, which was destroyed by fire on February 17, died last evening at the Hotel Grenoble.

Mr. Leland's death followed an operation for appendicitis performed February 1.

The operation on the patient was satisfactory but he had a relapse on the first day and a second relapse yesterday. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon he began to sink rapidly and died within two hours.

At the bedside when the end came was Mr. Leland's son, Charles Leland, of Chicago, his physician and nurses.

GOVERNOR OF GUAM.

Leary Will Reside in the Island Palace.

New York, April 11.—It is expected that the converted cruiser Yosemite, which is to carry the governor general of Guam, Capt. Richard P. Leary, United States navy, and his garrison of marines to the Ladrones, will sail within ten days by way of Suez. Besides the governor general and his official family, the Yosemite will carry a garrison of 125 marines, under Major A. C. Kilton. She will also have a brass band of ten men, which is to give concerts in front of the governor's palace.

The government will use the two buildings in Agano which the Spanish officials occupied. The palace will be Governor Leary's residence, and a building known as the "Quadrangle" will house the garrison of marines. Governor Leary will rule over 10,000 inhabitants of Guam, which is practically the only inhabited island of the Ladrones. Of these 2,000 are foreign and the others are natives, an admixture of Spanish and Malay blood.

The Yosemite is to remain at Guam for some time. Capt. Ide is ordered to make a survey of the island and report as to harbors.

The government has allowed Captain Leary $50,000 to maintain his establishment as governor. It is desired to make an impression on the people of Guam of the wealth and strength of the nation under whose flag they are to live. Capt. Leary takes with him on the Yosemite a pretty little steam launch. The Yosemite is loaded down with other stores. In her hold is a distilling plant which will insure pure water to the American garrison on the island. Light summer furniture for the palace and quadrangle is also in her cargo.

THIRTEEN BURNED.

Two Aristocratic New York Homes Desolate.

New York, April 7.—By fire in two residences in the wealthiest part of this city 13 lives were lost to-day. Before the day is over it may be found that the death list has been swelled to fourteen, for during the early morning hours four persons were missing and two so badly injured that they may die. Of the eight victims known, three were children. The dead bodies from the Windsor Hotel horror were buried only a day or so ago. This latest fire was in some ways almost a repetition of that holocaust.

The fires were in the home of Wallace C. Andrews, president of the New York Steam Heating Company, at No. 2 East Sixty-seventh street, and in the home of Albert J. Adams, at No. 3 East Sixty-ninth street. The fire started in the Andrews house and the Adams residence caught later in the morning. The first fire was discovered about 2 a. m. A policeman was passing in front of the Havemeyer residence in East Sixty-sixth street when he heard an explosion and saw a great flash of light in Sixty-seventh street. He ran thither with all speed. When he arrived the flames were shooting out of the upper floors of the Andrews house. They leaped half way across the street. The policeman tried to get into the house to arouse the occupants. He was driven back by the flames. He then turned in an alarm, and returning got the people out of V. H. Rothschild's house, which is close by.

Around the corner of Sixty-seventh street and Fifth avenue are the homes of some of New York's wealthiest men. Next to the Adams house, which was a handsome four-story brown stone affair, is the splendid home of H. O. Armour, of the Chicago firm of packers. Next to that is the home of Perry Belmont. Directly opposite this is the house of George J. Gould.

EX-SENATOR TABER

Passed Away at His Home in Denver, Colorado.

Denver, April 10.—Hon. H. A. W. Taber, postmaster of this city and ex-United States senator, died at 9:30 a. m. to-day of appendicitis after three days' illness.

Horace A. W. Taber was born in Orleans county, Vermont, November 26, 1830. He migrated to Kansas in 1855, where he served a term in the legislature. In 1860 he engaged in placer mining in California Gulch (now Leadville). In partnership with August Riche and George T. Hook he opened the famous Little Pittsburg mine and later sold out for $1,000,000. Other mines in Leadville yielded enormous profits and quickly made Taber the richest man in Colorado. In 1880 and 1881 he built the Taber block and the Taber opera house in this city, and donated to the government the site of the federal building. In 1880 he was elected lieutenant governor.

When Senator Teller entered President Arthur's cabinet Mr. Taber was appointed as United States senator to fill the unexpired term of Senator Teller. He was a candidate for the long term as senator but was defeated by one vote. In 1898 Mr. Taber was appointed postmaster of Denver. He had lost his wealth through unfortunate investments.

JOHN BULL'S DRINK BILL.

England the Greatest Drinking Nation in the World.

London, April 10.—An official statement just issued shows England to be the greatest drinking nation in the world, a discovery which has astonished her people, who hoped she had fallen behind in the alcoholic race.

Of beer England drinks 30.31 gallons per head per annum; America, 12.20; Germany, 25.50; France, 5.10.

Of wine England drinks .39 gallons; America, .44; Germany, 1.34; France 21.80.

Of spirits England drinks 1.02 per head; America, .84; Germany and France both 1.89.

This gives England's total consumption 32.71 gallons; America's 13.48; Germany's 28.73; France's, 28.79.

The drinking of wine is decreasing in England while that of spirits and beer is increasing.

DEATH-BLOW DECISION

Given an Ingenious Plan to Evade the Liquor Law.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 10.—An ingenious plan to evade the liquor laws of the state in prohibition communities was given a death blow by the supreme court Saturday.

The case was that of the state vs. M. Snyder, president of the First National bank of Grinnell. It was shown that liquor was shipped by express to Grinnell. Bills of the landing and sight drafts were sent to the bank. A person calling would be permitted to pay a sight draft and would receive a bill of lading for a package of liquor. The court held Snyder was guilty of maintaining a liquor nuisance, although he never handled any liquor. The same system has been in vogue elsewhere.

LINCOLN MONUMENT.

One Will Be Erected at a Cost of $1,000,000.

Springfield, Ill., April 6.—The House committee on appropriations, adopting the suggestion of Chairman Curtis yesterday, prepared a bill providing for the erection of a new Lincoln monument in Springfield to cost $1,000,000. Of this amount $100,000 is to be appropriated at once for the commencement of the work; Congress is to be requested to appropriate $500,000, and $400,000 is to be raised by a popular subscription. The bill was reported to the House at this evening's session and advanced to second reading.

Affects Postal Inspectors.

Washington, April 11.—Justice Bradley in the criminal court to-day held that money sent in the mails to a department of the United States government for the purpose of detecting a thief can not be used, under the statute of March 3, 1875, as the basis for an indictment. This ruling practically affects postal inspectors.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CZAR'S PLANS MAY FAIL.

Diplomats Think Peace Conference Will Be Futile.

Amsterdam, April 11.—Well-informed diplomats unanimously express the opinion that the coming disarmament conference in The Hague on May 18 will be, in part at least, a fiasco—that is to say, the principal object of the conference, as planned by the czar—namely: a gradual laying down of arms by the large powers of Europe, will not be obtained. On the other hand, the Dutch diplomats are sanguine of one important result. The deliberations, they say, will lead to an agreement between such powers as have no ambitions for empire. In fact, the delegates of Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland, Portugal and Norway and Sweden have been in correspondence during the last few weeks, with the hope that something at least will be accomplished toward the averting of unnecessary warfare.

The eminent professor of jurisprudence, Dr. H. Louis Israela, of Holland, a voluminous author of books and pamphlets on international law, is the principal leader of this movement. He has issued an appeal, the following extract of which explains its pacific spirit:

"Men who understand the ambitions of large powers like Russia, Great Britain, Germany and France are fully convinced that there will be no material response to the czar's circular, as issued by the minister of foreign affairs, Count Muravieff. But the smaller states have only interests of peaceful commerce and industry. Their delegates need not be hypocritical nor feign to seek for peace. I am assured that if all the latter will agree, an arbitration commission will be appointed, and the beginning of the end of war will be reached."

NEW JEWISH MOVEMENT.

The Purpose is to Plant Colonies in Palestine.

London, April 8.—A new party has been created in Jewish ranks, which is partly recruited from the Zionites. This organization differs from Dr. Max Nordau's party in that it is not satisfied to merely plant colonies in Palestine, but has for its aim the actual establishment of a Jewish state in the land of their ancestors.

The new Zionists have definitely launched their financial scheme, and they are sanguine of securing money enough from devout Jews throughout the world to purchase the Holy Land from the Sultan of Turkey.

Neither Dr. Nordau nor Dr. Herzi favor the religious longings of their co-religionists to re-establish the theocracy in Palestine. The movement started by these leaders is simply to found a haven of refuge for oppressed and persecuted Israelites.

Most of the adherents of the New Zionist party are of the ultra-orthodox Jews of London., Amsterdam, Berlin and other European cities. Their aim is to work zealously toward the fulfillment of the Scriptural prophecy of the restoration of Canaan to Israel before the coming of the promised Messiah.

LI HUNG CHANG

May Be Called to Power at an Early Day.

Washington, April 5.—The friendship which the empress dowager of China entertains for Li Hung Chang may result in his being recalled to power at an early day. There have been reports that this move was actually under way, but nothing official has been received here to bear this out. The main obstacle to his recall, it is said, is the difference between Russia and Great Britain as to the preponderance of power in China. In the sharp diplomatic struggle going on between those two powers, Russia has relied upon the good offices of Li Hung Chang, while Great Britain has had cause to resent some of the activities of Earl Li in behalf of Russia. This feeling in British official circles was the main cause for the enforced retirement of Li. Since then, however, the British sentiment against him has become less acute and it is understood that if the dowager empress sees fit to recall him to power there is not likely to be that same opposition as Great Britain would have interposed some time ago.

In Li Hung Chang it is said, China would have the services of the first statesman of the Orient for the crisis through which it is passing, and that her helplessness in the two years would be thus overcome.

RUSSIA'S TYRANNY

May Drive Thousands of Finns to America.

San Francisco, April 8.—A movement is on foot here to secure to California the benefit of adding to her population the thousands of industrious and intelligent Finns who threaten to become exiles from their native country if the recent ukase of the Czar for the Russification of Finland goes into effect. The co-operation of several bodies has been secured to direct the attention of the Finns to the vast sections of unimproved but arable lands of California as a desirable place for settlement.

THE FAR EAST.

Japan Watches the Partition of the Chinese Empire.

Van Couver, B. C., April 6.—Advices from the far East brought by the steamer Empress of Japan, indicates that Japan has watched with jealous eye Italy's recent attempt to get a lease of San Mun Bay. The Japanese press recently circulated a report that the United States was demanding concessions also. Marquis Ito, Japan's greatest statesman, was interviewed on the subject, but said he was not concerned at the reported American demand, contending that nothing need be feared, as all countries held the same rights as far as settlements were concerned. Marquis Ito has, however been in direct communication with Li Hung Chang, and has advised various reforms. He says a partition of China would be inevitable should China persist in her present course of action. In the San Mun affair, the Japanese are saying that their government must abandon the "hold-off" policy hitherto adopted, and demand some substantial grant of land from China.

Count Okuma, ex-premier, advises the government to so conduct itself as to induce China to rely solely upon the assistance of Japan for the maintenance of independence.

The Japanese minister at Peking has applied to the Chinese government for five new settlements for Japanese exclusive use, to be opened at Foo Chow Amoy, New Chwang, Shanghai and Chung Kian in addition to the Tien Tsin and Hankow settlements, which have been conceded already. It is stated that the Chinese government has decided to entertain these demands with the exception of Shanghai and Chung Kiang.

TWO VILLAGES.

The Governor Orders Them Both to be Burned.

Pekin, April 6.—The governor of Kian Chou has given orders to burn two Chinese villages in the neighborhood of I-Chou, a short distance from Kian Chou, where the German patrol was recently fired upon. The orders, however, are considered here to be arbitrary and unnecessary, and are considered unlikely to be approved by the officials of the German legation, to whom the Chinese foreign office yesterday sent a mild remonstrance.

Trial Package Free!

If any reader, suffering from rheumatism, will write to me, I will send them free of cost a trial package of a simple and harmless remedy which cured me and thousands of others, among them cases of over 40 years standing. This is an honest remedy that you can test before you part with your money. Address: JOHN A. SMITH, 149 Summerfield Church Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

TROUBLE FOR TORRES.

His Exactions Will Not Be Longer Endured.

New Orleans, April 7.—A letter to the Picayune from Bluefields, Nicaragua, dated March 31, says:

General Torres, the special agent of President Zelaya, yesterday notified the merchants they would have but 24 hours to again pay the duties which have already been paid to the treasurer of Nicaragua, who served after the revolution began. Torres also undertook to prohibit the American consular agent from cabling to Washington or the president of Nicaragua at Managua. He is in charge of telegraph wires which lead to both the Capital and to San Juan Del Sur, the cable station. The American consul, after discovering that it would be impossible to secure satisfactory information from Torres, withdrew with the American merchants who accompanied him to the palace. At this meeting General Torres also declined to state what steps would be taken to force the American merchants to submit to double charges. A vessel was chartered promptly, and after considerable difficulty a clearance was secured from Torres, and this vessel sailed for Port Limon, Costa Rica, with dispatch for the United States government. The consul, in these dispatches, asks that at least two warships be sent to Bluefields at once. The next move Torres made was to issue a decree doubling the duties, knowing the fact that the schedule of duties for this section of the republic have been fixed by a law passed by Congress. This law has never been amended or repealed. A very energetic demonstration on the part of the American navy is greatly needed.

Washington, April 6.—The Detroit, now at LaGuayra, has been ordered post haste to Costa Rica. The American business interests and residents there are in trouble as a result of the insurrectionary movement in progress. It is understood that the insurgents are levying forced loans on them besides collecting exorbitant and double duties on imports, and the state department has been appealed to.

The department has also acted vigorously in the interest of the American residents at Bluefields. The United States diplomatic representative at Bluefields has been instructed to force an energetic protest with the Nicaraguan government against the arbitrary and extortionate action of Gen. Torres, and this will be followed up by more substantial action if the protest is disregarded.

Situation is Desperate.

Lima, Peru, April 10, via Galveston, Texas, April 10.—Advices received here in regard to the revolution in Bolivia say that the situation at Oruro, where President Alonzo has established his base of operations, is desperate. It is added that the federalists, or insurgents, are pushing their operations, and that the banks of Sucre, the capital of Bolivia, have refused to furnish any funds to President Alonzo's government.

FREE HELP FOR WEAK MEN

"CALTHOS"

Prof. Laborde's Marvelous French Cure for Lost Manhood.

FIVE DAYS' TRIAL TREATMENT

Sent Absolutely Free by Sealed Mail To All Sufferers.

NO C. O. D. OR DEPOSIT SCHEME.

The only preparation known to science which really cures Lost Manhood is "CALTHOS," the marvelous French remedy discovered by Prof. Jules Laborde. It is controlled in this country by The Von Mohl Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a concern which occupies a highly honorable place in the world of medicine. It is one of the largest and most responsible houses in Cincinnati, as anyone who is acquainted in that city will testify.

The Von Mohl Company invites all men suffering from Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Small Parts or Weakness of any nature in the N

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON.

BEAUTIFUL VASES

Presented to the United States Government.

Washington, April 8.—A notable ceremony occurred at the blue room of the executive mansion at 11 o'clock to-day when the French ambassador, M. Cambon, presented to the government and the American people, as represented through President McKinley, two magnificent Sevres vases from the French national pottery at Sevres. The gift was from the late President of the French Republic, Felix Faure, and commemorated the opening of the new French-American cable in August 17th last, when President McKinley and President Faure exchanged the first message over the new line between the White House and the Palace of the Elysee. The vases and pedestals stand six or eight feet high and are of a deep blue, characteristis of the finest Sevres ware, as well as in happy accord with the prevailing colors of the blue room.

The presentation was made the occasion for a happy exchange of international greetings, M. Cambon making an address and the President responding. M. Cambon was accompanied by the entire staff of the embassy, including MM. Thiebaut, Taigny, Boeufve, Major De Grandprey and Lieut. De Faramond, and M. Laurienne, of the French Cable company.

The President was accompanied by Secretary Hay and some of the officials of the household. The vases had already been placed in position, one on either side of the large window looking toward the Potomac. They far exceed in elegance the porcelain hitherto brought to the White House. The Sevres factory is a government institution situated near Paris on the banks of the Seine half way between Paris and Versailles. It was created by Louis XV., because the soil furnished a porcelain clay entirely unique in the modeling of fine articles. Ever since the time of Louis XV. the factory has been protected by French rulers. The most prominent artists in France, both painters and sculptors, have been attached to this factory. There is probably not a royal palace in Europe that does not possess one or more celebrated specimens of the Sevres ware, such as vases or table services, and the White House itself possesses a Serves service which alway appears at the state dinners given by the President.

The vases will now remain a permanent possession of the White House along with several other notable decorations given by foreign governments. If they had been given personally to President McKinley it would have required an act of Congress for their acceptance, but as a gift to the American government and people no special act is required and they remain one of the fixed possessions of the White House.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH MICHIGAN

At the Head of the List of Pension Claims.

Washington, D. C., April 8.—When the pension office closed the day's work Friday, 11,437 pension claims had been filed on account of the Spanish war, of this number 11,009 were army claims of all classes and 428 navy claims of all classes.

The Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry leads the list for applications, the number wanting pensions reaching over four hundred, and next comes the First District of Columbia Volunteer, with nearly as many. Third on the list is the Eighth Ohio, reaching over 350. The division organized by Commander Evans for the purpose of adjudicating or taking charge of these claims is kept busy early and late and as the days pass the work increases. There are only a small number of the claims based on injuries received in battle, the bulk being for injury to health on account of climatic changes, insufficient and unwholesome food, rheumatism and bowel troubles figure the most prominent in these applications and it is a remarkable fact that in many instances the applicants who were never in any engagements, except in engagements killing time in camp life. The commander refuses to give names of officers who applied for pensions and will not comment on the Spanish war pension situation. Every claim will be carefully considered and where pensions are deserving they will be granted. The office announced that it would be impossible to estimate the total number of claims which would be filed.

WAR COALING STATION.

Dry Tortugas Will Be One of the Very Best.

Washington, April 5.—Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, Navy department, has just returned to Washington from a flying visit to Key West and the Dry Tortugas. He went to inspect the important naval works now in progress there under the direction of his bureau. Great steel coal sheds are going up on the Tortugas, equipped with the very latest machinery for handling rapidly great quantities of coal, and it is intended to keep on hand no less than 40,000 tons at this point. A distilling plant is almost completed with a capacity of 60,000 gallons of fresh water per diem, and Admiral Bradford says that Tortugas will soon be a well-equipped naval station capable of taking in and caring for any number of battleships. It will be the only harbor between Chesapeake Bay on the north and the mouth of the Rio Grande on the south and west where such craft can find shelter in case of need.

NEW BATTLESHIPS.

The President Compliments Twelve States in the Naming.

Washington, April 8.—The President has named the 12 new warships recently provided by Congress as follows:

Battleships—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia.

Armored cruisers—West Virginia, Nebraska, California.

Cruisers—Denver, Des Moines, Chattanooga, Galveston, Tacoma, Cleveland.

Petitions by the hundreds have been flowing into the White House and Navy department ever since the new ships were provided for urging the merits of various names. The President and Secretary Long enjoyed the good-natured rivalry, and in making the final determination consideration was given not only to the urgency of the influence brought to bear, but also to the several sections of the country.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS

Will Be Discussed by Paris Temperance Congress.

Washington, April 5.—The secretary of State has received a note from the French ambassador here, inviting the United States to participate in the international congress "against the abuse of alcoholic liquors, to be held in Paris from April 4th to 9th." The subjects to be discussed will comprise medical science and hygiene, political and social economy, legislation, instruction, education and propaganda.

To Succeed Flagler.

Washington, April 5.—The President to-day appointed Col. Adelbert I. Buffington to be brigadier general and chief of the bureau of ordnance, to succeed the late Gen. Flagler.

HIS CONDITION SERIOUS.

Vice-President Hobart's Friends Denied Access to Him.

New York, April 11.—The Herald says:

"Albert A. Wilcox, law partner and business associate of Garrett A. Hobart, has just returned from Washington, and last night made an authoritative statement as to the health of the vice president.

"'Aside from the doctors and nurses and Mrs. Hobart,' Mr. Wilcox says, 'I was the first person allowed to see Mr. Hobart. As it was, I was only allowed to see him on condition that I would not remain in his room more than five minutes, and would not mention business. Even President McKinley is not allowed to see the Vice President.

"'The great trouble is that if Mr. Hobart talks even a little, a violent paroxysm of coughing follows, continuing until he is completely exhausted and sleep becomes impossible. Until this sickness, Mr. Hobart, no matter what the excitement of the day may have been, never knew what it was not to be able to sleep the moment his head touched the pillow. No mail matter is allowed to reach him, and his wife and physicians are devotedly working to protect him from his friends.'"

OUR NEW COLONIES.

Philippines Capable of Sustaining Immense Population.

Washington, April 8.—The agricultural, mineral and commercial opportunities in the Philippines are discussed in detail in the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. This discussion shows that although agriculture is the chief occupation of the Philippines, yet only one-ninth of the surface is under cultivation. The soil is very fertile, and even after deducting the mountainous areas it is probable that the area of cultivation can be very largely extended and that the islands can support a population equal to that of Japan (42,000,000).

The chief products are rice, corn, hemp, sugar, tobacco, cocoanuts and cacao. Coffee and cotton were formerly produced in large quantities—the former for export and the latter for home consumption; but the coffee plant has been almost exterminated by insects and the home-made cotton cloths have been driven out by the competition of those imported from England. The rice and corn are principally produced in Luzon and Hindoro and are consumed in the islands. The rice crop is about 765,000 tons. It is insufficient for the demand, and 45,000 tons of rice were imported in 1894, the greater portion from Saigon, and the rest from Hong Kong and Singapore; also, 8,669 tons (69,000 barrels) of flour, of which more than two-thirds came from China and less than one-third from the United States.

The cacao is raised in the southern islands, the best quality of it at Mindanao. The production amounts only to 150 tons and it is all made into chocolate and consumed in the islands.

The sugar cane is raised in the Visayas. The crop yielded in 1894 about 235,000 tons of raw sugar, of which one-tenth was consumed in the islands, and the balance, of 210,000 tons, valued at $11,000,000, was exported, the greater part to China, Great Britain, and Australia. The hemp is produced in southern Luzon, Mindoro, the Visayas, and Mindanao. It is nearly all exported in bales. In 1894 the amount was 96,000 tons, valued at $12,000,000. Tobacco is raised in all the islands, but the best quality and greatest amount in Luzon. A large amount is consumed in the islands, smoking being universal among women as well as men, but the best quality is exported. The amount in 1894 was 7,000 tons of leaf tobacco, valued at $1,750,000. Spain takes 80 per cent and Egypt 10 per cent of the leaf tobacco. Of the manufactured tobacco, 70 per cent goes to China and Singapore, 10 per cent to England, and 5 per cent to Spain. Cocoanuts are grown in southern Luzon and are used in various ways. The products are largely consumed in the islands, but the exports in 1894 were valued at $2,400,000.

Cattle, goats and sheep have been introduced from Spain, but they are not numerous. Domestic pigs and chickens are seen around everywhere in the farming districts. The principal beast of burden is the carabao, or water buffalo, which is used for plowing rice fields as well as drawing heavy loads on sledges or on carts. Large horses are almost unknown, but there are great numbers of native ponies from 9 to 12 hands high, possessing strength and endurance far beyond their size.

STRAY ISLANDS.

Naval Officers Instructed to Look for Them.

Washington, April 5.—Naval officers sailing in the waters of the Pacific have been directed to keep a lookout for islands which do not appear to be the property of any nation. It has been decided that Wake island, which came into the possession of this government by right of discovery is not fitted for landing a cable, and the government desires to get a more available place. It is well known that there are a number of islands in the Pacific which are not claimed by any one, and the administration wishes to secure one of them if it can be done without international complications.

The consul at Honolulu called the attention of the state department to a number of islands west of the Hawaiian group. They are found at long distances apart, the largest one being about 1,000 miles west of Honolulu. It is believed this one will be suitable for landing a cable which will connect the Philippines with San Francisco in the near future.

A vessel is now being fitted out at San Francisco, which will take soundings and determine a route for the cable with which it is proposed to connect Manila with this country. The expedition will be under the auspices of the navy, and it will make an investigation of the islands west of Honolulu which have been called to the attention of the state department.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Returning Troops Will Be Retained for Short Time.

Washington, April 5.—Acting Secretary Meiklejohn has issued orders relative to the reception of the eight volunteer regiments still remaining in Cuba when they reach the United States. These regiments are the 9th Illinois, 49th Iowa, 6th Missouri, 3d Nebraska, 31st Michigan, 6th Ohio, 3d Kentucky and 160th Indiana. The order contemplates making the best possible arrangement for the troops in conformity with the quarantine regulations and requirements of the marine hospital service and with the state laws. An isolated camp will be established near Savannah, where the troops may remain during the time required by law. Meanwhile all baggage will be thoroughly fumigated. Everything possible for the comfort of the troops will be done, and the camp will be carefully prepared. It has been found impracticable to bring these troops from the warm climate of Cuba to northern points in the United States at present.

Putnam Sworn In.

Washington, April 6.—Mr. Herbert Putnam, the librarian of congress, took the oath of office yesterday and immediately entered upon the duties of his new position.

RESTORATION COMPLETE.

PEACE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

Effected To-Day by the Exchange of Ratifications of the Treaty of Peace.

Washington, April 11.—The complete restoration of peace between the United States and Spain was effected to-day first through the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace, to be followed by the issuance of a proclamation by the president announcing to the world that peace is restored. The ceremony of exchanging ratifications occurred at the executive mansion at 3 o'clock, when the president handed to M. Cambon, the French ambassador, the American copy of the treaty and the ambassador in turn gave to the president the Spanish copy of the treaty, properly attested by the queen regent and premier of Spain.

Washington, April 11.—After the ceremony connected with the exchange of the ratification of the peace treaty, President McKinley issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, A treaty of peace between the United States of America and her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at aris on the 10th day of December, 1898, the original of which convention being in the English and Spanish languages, is, word for word as follows:

(Here follows the full text of the treaty.)

"And whereas, The said convention the ratifications of the two governments has been duly ratified on both parts, and were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 11th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

"Now, therefore, be it known, that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this eleventh day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

(Signed.) "WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

"By the President:

"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."

ROOSEVELT IN CHICAGO.

New York's Dashing Governor Makes a Characteristic Address.

Chicago, April 11.—Seldom, if ever, in Chicago has a more enthusiastic body of men met around the banquet table than the one which met last night under the auspices of the Hamilton club to celebrate Appomattox Day and to greet Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, who had come from Albany as the guest of honor of the club. The enthusiasm was extended in generous measure to the other speakers of the evening, but the greater part of it was given to the governor when he rose to make his address on "The Strenuous Life." The hall was a mass of waving handkerchiefs and napkins, and the cheers that greeted him prevented the speaker for many minutes from beginning his speech. It was a greeting such as one man does not receive more than once or twice in a lifetime.

Fully six hundred were around the banquet tables when President Cody, of the club, who presided, rapped for order, and in a short but felicitous address introduced the guest of the evening. As soon as Governor Roosevelt was given a chance to talk, he spoke in part as follows:

"We of this generation do not have to face a task such as our fathers faced, but we have our tasks, and woe to us if we fail to perform them! We cannot, if we would, play the part of China, and be content to rot by inches in ignoble ease within our borders, taking no interest in what goes on beyond them; sunk in a scrambling commercialism heedless of the higher life, the life of aspiration, of toil and risk; busying ourselves only with the wants of our bodies for the day, until suddenly we find, beyond a shadow of question what China has already found, that in this world the nation that has trained itself to a career of unwarlike and isolated ease is bound in the end to go down before other nations which have not lost the manly and adventurous qualities. If we are to be a really great people we must strive in good faith to play a great part in the world. We cannot avoid meeting great issues. All that we can determine for ourselves is whether we will meet them well or ill. Last year we could not help being brought face to face to the problem of war with Spain. All we could decide was whether we should shrink like cowards from the contest or enter into it as beseemed a brave and high-spirited people; and, once in, whether failure or success should crown our banners. So it is now. We cannot avoid the responsibilities that confront us in Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. We have a given problem to solve. If we undertake the solution there is, of course, always danger that we may not solve it aright; but to refuse to undertake the solution simply renders it certain that we cannot possibly solve it aright."

HONEYMOON INTERRUPTED.

Country Home of W. K. Vanderbilt is Destroyed.

New York, April 11.—W. K. Vanderbilt's country house, Idle Hour, at Oakdale, L. I., was totally destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock to-day. No lives were lost and no one was injured. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his bride, formerly Miss Virginia Fair, were occupying the house at the time.

The fire is believed to have originated in the cellar accidentally. It broke out at 3:45 a. m., and in an hour the magnificent structure, with all its valuable fittings, was totally destroyed.

Besides young Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt there were twelve or fifteen servants in the house. All got safely out. Mr. Vanderbilt and his bride came to New York on an early train.

The total loss is estimated at from $250,000 to $300,000.

Idle House, which is one of the handsomest country houses on the south side of Long Island, was built for William K. Vanderbilt about eight years ago. It was of Queen Anne architecture, two stories high, and was constructed of brick, stone and terra cotta.

The First Agent.

New York, April 11.—The Rev. Jay C. Goodrich, of Madison, N. J., has been appointed the first agent of the American Bible society for the Philippine islands. He is a graduate of Mount Union college, in Ohio, and has had charges in the East Ohio conference and in the upper Iowa conferences. He will leave in about six months for Manila.

ICURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS?

Every Sufferer from Lung Weakness, Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh or Bronchitis Can be Cured.

Nearly everybody you meet will regard it as a kind of insult to be asked if they have weak lungs. All seem to have a solid faith in the soundness of their own breathing machine. In cases of trouble they will admit there is a "heavy cold," "a touch of bronchitis," or even "a spell of asthma," but as to weak or unsound lungs, never, NEVER. Even the poor consumptive, who scarcely speaks without coughing, whose cheeks are wasted, hollow and bear the hectic flush of doom, will assure you with glistening eyes that his cold is on the mend and he will be all right when the weather changes.

It is simply terrible to think how far we may be guilty by our indifference to the lung troubles of those near and dear to us. It is also a sad thought that we may hug a delusion as to our own health that we only get rid of when life itself must pay the forfeit.

Nobody can afford to think lightly of lung troubles. Nobody can afford to be mistaken about their possible dangers. Nobody can afford to neglect them, or "let them wear out," or "get better in the spring," or any other tomfoolery that leads only to wreck and ruin. Lung troubles don't move backward. Weak lungs don't grow strong by themselves—you must heal them and strengthen them, and rid them of the very earliest germs of disease, or you are simply committing a form of suicide. Either you must cure your lung troubles or THEY WILL KILL YOU. That's the whole situation in a nutshell.

Never was there a cure for lung troubles equal to the newly-discovered Dr. Slocum treatment. This forms a system of Four Remedies that are used simultaneously and supplement each other's curative action. It cures weak lungs, bronchitis, asthma, coughs, consumption and every other ailment of the pulmonary region. It destroys every germ that can effect the respiratory system, and even in advanced stages of lung trouble positively arrests the tubercular growth, while it also builds up the patient so that his system is enabled to throw off scrofula, rheumatism, catarrh and other wasting diseases.

Thousands of cured cases already prove these claims. Thousands of grateful people bless the discovery.

The Doctor wants everybody to know the surprising merits of his system. He has arranged to give a free treatment (Four Preparations) to all sufferers. Full instructions for use accompany each treatment.

WRITE TO THE DOCTOR.

Write at once to Dr. T. A. Slocum Laboratories, 96 and 98 Pine street, New York City, giving full express and post-office address, and mention The Toledo Weekly Blade.

Delay only makes your trouble worse.

MURDER AT PANA.

Men and Women Shot in Indiscriminate Riot.

Pana, Ill., April 10.—In a riot which broke out at 10:30 a. m., on the main streets in front of the telegraph office between white and black miners, in which deputy sheriffs took part, five men and one woman were killed. Eight persons were wounded, several so seriously that they will die.

The trouble resulting in to-day's riot began last night, when one hundred deputy sheriffs were called out into the Flathem and Penwell mining district to protect several families of negroes who were endeavoring to load household effects preparatory to leaving Iowa, and were being prevented by negro guards armed with rifles furnished by the Pana Coal company, who claimed the goods the negroes were moving were company property. The deputies guarded the negroes while they loaded their goods in wagons, conveyed them to the railroad cars and packed them for shipment. The negroes, their wives and children were then marched to Union Miners' Hall, where they were fed and cared for by white union miners, and given protection by a guard of fifty deputy sheriffs, it being feared that the negroes who did not wish them to leave Pana would interfere and attempt forcibly to prevent their departure. During the night while the deputies were guarding the negroes in the Penwell district, they were fired upon by unknown persons supposed to have been negroes, and several guards at the Penwell mine, and fully two hundred shots were exchanged.

The firing greatly terrorized the residents of that section of the city, who appealed to Chief Deputy Cheeney for protection. Deputy Cheeney thereupon sent a special detail of deputies armed with Springfield rifles, who patrolled all the streets and succeeded in restoring quiet before daybreak. Several negroes were arrested, charged with inciting riot, and to-day's rioting began while they were on trial.

MONEY FOR SCHLEY.

Marylanders Failed to Raise It for Their Favorite.

Washington, April 8.—Surprising news has come from Maryland of the utter failure of the attempt made by the citizens of the state to raise a fund for the purchase of a country seat for Admiral Schley. Since the Schley and Sampson controversy has begun to occupy the attention of the newspaper readers Maryland newspapers have been loud in their praise of their favorite son and emphatic in their denunciation of the alleged unfair treatment accorded to him by his superior in front of Santiago. It was supposed that family pride in Maryland was so strong that there would be absolutely no difficulty in securing a sum sufficient to warrant the promoters of the enterprise in purchasing a country seat for the Admiral, but the utmost effort of the friends of Schley have resulted in raising only a paltry sum of less than $1,000, and the country seat is to be turned into a silver service which is to be presented to him in Washington. The most surprising feature of the whole unfortunate performance is that the Admiral's home county in which he was supposed to rank as the most popular citizen, succeeded in only raising three dollars for this purpose. There has been a great deal of fuss raised over Admiral Schley in which fortunately he has taken no part, but the facts seem to be that the Navy Department is backed by nearly every officer of the navy in insisting that Sampson and not Schley is entitled to the credit for the victory over Cevera's squadron.

For the Philippines.

New York, April 11.—Battery M, Sixth artillery, under command of Capt. C. W. Foster and Lieut. Samuel F. Bottoms, left Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, on the government steamer General Meigs early to-day for Wechawken, where they embarked on a train for San Francisco. There they will be joined by the remaining batteries of the regiment, and then board the transport Warren, which is expected to start for Manila on April 18.

Since the order for the movement came, there has been constant field drills and target practice, and the battery is in first-class condition. They were cheered on their departure by the remaining soldiers and civilians.

IN CARNEGIE WORKS.

Employes Made Happy by Increase in Wages.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 11.—Ten thousand men and their families are benefited by the wage increase of the Carnegie Steel Company, which became effective to-day. The advance applies to all of the employes, except those working under contract, and the wages of these will probably be correspondingly increased when their agreements expire.

Sails for Guam.

San Francisco, April 10.—The United States collier Brutush has finished loading coal and will sail to-day from Guam.

The Scandia will be taken to Hunters Point drydock to-day.

The transport Arizona has finished coaling and is already to take on supplies for her voyage.

The Newport will be docked to-day at the Union Ironworks for a thorough overhauling. It is expected that within a few days all of the transports will be ready to convey the troops now enroute here from the east.

Mustered Out.

Greenville, S. C., April 6.—The Fourth New Jersey regiment was mustered out to-day at Camp Watherill, and the men took special trains over the Charleston & Western Caroline and the Seaboard Air Line for home.

Markets and Crops.

THE BACKWARD SPRING

Has the Effect of Limiting Distributive Trade.

New York, April 8.—Bradstreet's says to-day that the quieter tone of distributive trade is even more marked this week than last, testifying to the unfavorable effect upon retail trade, and indirectly upon jobbing distribution, of the cold, backward spring and less favorable wheat crop advices. While reports as to damage to winter wheat are more numerous from the southwest, the influences of the backward season, frost in the ground and other unfavorable conditions, have tended to moderate the hitherto very cheerful tone of advices from the spring wheat states.

Other features of the week are a further quieting down of the excitement in iron and steel, though here lack of supplies and not lack of consumptive demand is assigned as the chief reason.

The situation in textiles is little changed. Cotton is slightly lower on fuller crop movement, but manufactured goods are firm, though some speculative lots of gray cottons have been offered at concessions.

Wool and woolens are rather quiet, though fall orders for women's wear goods are encouraging, and the raw product is steady.

The situation as regards prices is still a very favorable one, the list of staples advancing or remaining steady, being by far the most numerous, while bank clearings statistics, railroad earnings and all other usual measures of trade point to an immense business, speculative and otherwise, having been done during the first quarter of the year 1899.

Throughout the west and northwest, with few exceptions, complaint is made of unseasonable cold weather affecting distribution, particularly at retail. Accompanying these reports, however, are numerous statements that the business done during the first quarter is considerably in advance of that handled a year ago.

Wheat, including flour shipments for the week aggregate 3,384,800 bushels, against 3,928,400 bushels last week and 3,778,726 bushels in 1880. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,724,654 bushels against 3,411,4.. bushels last week and 3,557,000 bushels a year ago.

Business failures for the week number 190, compared with 220 in this week a year ago. Failures in Canada number only 21, against 33 last week and 39 a year ago.

Failures for the Quarter.

New York, April 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says the failures in the first quarter of 1899 were in number 2,772 against 3,687 last year, and the liabilities, $27,152,031, against $32,946,565—a decrease of 17.6 per cent. Geographical aspects make the return peculiar, with a slight increase of defaults in New England, an increase of 13 per cent in the southeast and 20 per cent in the Central States.

There was a decrease of nearly 40 per cent on the Pacific and Southwestern states, 41 per cent in Western states and 38 per cent in Middle states.

No other year of the 24 covered by Dun's reports has shown as small failures during the first quarter, excepting 1880 and 1881, and no other except 1880 and 1886 as small liabilities per failure. The average of defaulted liabilities per firm in business, is only $22,19 in smaller than in the first quarter of any year except 1880, and the rate of defaulted liabilities to solvent payments through clearing houses only $1.12 per $1,000 is also the lowest for the quarter except in 1880.

WINTER WHEAT.

Decrease in Acreage and Condition Not Encouraging.

Chicago, April 6.—The Daily Trade Bulletin will publish to-day a summary of estimates by its correspondents on the area seeded to winter wheat, and the percentage of damage by the unseasonable weather during the past two months. The reports show: East of the Allegheny mountains the damage was slight, as the crop was fairly well protected by snow. The same is true of Ohio and Michigan. In Indiana considerable damage is reported, while in Southern Illinois the outlook is very unfavorable. In Missouri considerable damage has been sustained. In Texas the damage is larger than generally anticipated. In the northern part of Kentucky the crop is in rather good condition, but in the southern part of the state and in Tennessee severe winter weather made inroads on the growing crop. In Iowa the loss is fairly large, and in Nebraska the outlook is decidedly discouraging. In Wisconsin the damage was rather serious. In California the prospects are excellent. A summary of the reports, in conjunction with late state reports, indicate that the condition of the winter wheat crop of the United States is not to exceed 75, which, even on the increased acreage, would not produce to exceed 555,000,000 bushels to 560,000,000 bushels, or 250,000,000 less than last year's. States east of the Rocky mountains will probably show a shortage of 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels at present outlook, which will be partly reduced by the increased production in California. Seeding of spring wheat is decidedly backward in Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota and in the Rocky mountain districts, and the outlook favors a decreased area.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio, April 11, 1899.

The past week has been a waiting one in the wheat trade. The fact that the government report was to appear yesterday caused hesitation, as traders were anxious to hear of condition of the growing wheat before trading freely. The report shows condition of 77.9, which is better than many anticipated. Within the next eight or ten days a better estimate may be given of the condition of the wheat. There were many crop damage reports, but these did not have much influence. As compared with a week ago, wheat is about 1½c lower. Corn was traded in to a fair extent. Prices about as last week. Clover seed is 5 to 10 cents higher. The trade during the week was quite active at times.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

Wheat opened about on yesterday's basis to-day, but weak on easier Liverpool market, and the government crop report, which was interpreted as rather bearish, the condition being 77.9. There was free trading by longs at the opening. As trade proceeded, crop damage reports came in, and with a falling off in Northwestern receipts, prices began to advance, and as there was considerable effort made to get back former holdings the markets moved up 3c to 4c. Near the close there was selling to realize profits, and the markets eased. Closing figures were a shade steadier.

Prices of wheat to-day:

May—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	70⅝	74	73⅝	
Chicago	71¼	72¼	70¾	71¼
New York	75¾	76⅞	75⅜	76⅛b
St. Louis	75½a	76½b	74½a	76
Minneapolis	69¾	69¾-70	68¾b	69¾

At Chicago July wheat opened at 71¼c; high, 72½c; low, 70¾c; close, 71¾c. At New York July wheat opened at 75¼c, fell to 74¾c, rose to 76¼c and closed at 75⅞c. At St. Louis July wheat opened at 70¾c; close, 70⅝@70¾c.

Puts on May wheat at Chicago, 70¾c sellers, to open, and 70⅝c at 1:30; calls, 72¾c bid; 1:30, 72¼c bid. Corn, puts, 34⅜c asked; 1:30, 34¼c sellers; calls, 34⅜c bid; 1:30, 34⅜c.

Oats at Chicago for April, 25½c; May, 26¼c; high, 26¼c; low, 26c; close, 26¼c; July, 25⅝c; high, 25¾c; low and close, 25⅝c.

Pork at Chicago for April, $9.00; May, $9.17; high, $9.20; low, $9.02; close, $9.05.

Lard for April at Chicago, $5.15; May, $5.27½; high, $5.30; low and close, $5.25.

Snow, the crop statistician, says reports received the past week from the same correspondents as a week ago show following decline in condition of wheat: Indiana, 10 off, now 78; Illinois, 15 off, now, 61; Missouri, 18 off, now 65; Kansas, 5 off, now 61.

In answer to a cable from Broomhall's Commercial Trade News, asking his estimate of probable winter wheat crop, Mr. Snow, of the Orange Judd Farmer, cables as follows: "Too early for definite figures. Over large area growth just starting. Present outlook very bad, and think acreage heavily reduced by winter killing. Government figures too high for present condition."

Corn started weak an fine weather and liquidation. It felt the improvement in wheat, and worked with it during the last part of the session. At Chicago April corn sold for 33¾; May, 34¼; high, 34⅜; low, 34⅛; close, 34¼. July, 35; high, 35¼; low, 34⅞; close, 35. At New York May corn opened at 39⅜ asked; rose to 39⅝ bid, fell to 38¾, and closed at 39⅜ asked; July, 39⅜ bid, close, 39⅛ bid.

Primary receipts of wheat, 285,000 bushels; same time last year, 251,000; shipments, 102,000 bushels; same time last year, 505,000. Receipts of corn, 353,000 bushels; same time last year, 523,000; shipments, 518,000 bushels; same time last year, 1,227,000.

Paris wheat quiet and unchanged to 5 centimes higher; flour steady to 15c higher.

Fred W. Hamley received the following: The trunk lines announce a rate, effective April 15, of 12 cents per 100 pounds, Mississippi river to New oYrk and Boston on wheat and corn for export, and same will apply from Peoria and Chicago gateways.

Liverpool wheat closed steady to 1d lower.

Total clearances wheat and offur, 99,000 bushels; corn, 352,000.

J. M. Cronenberg received the following from Lansing, Mich.: The Michigan state crop report makes winter wheat condition 72. The government report yesterday made the Michigan wheat condition 75.

The Close at Toledo—Wheat Higher.

Cash and May wheat ⅝c up and July ⅝c advance at the close of the Produce Exchange to-day as compared with yesterday. Trade active and prices a little easier on concluding sales.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 72; close, 72⅝.

May wheat, 73, 72⅜, 74 and close, 73⅝.

July, 72⅜, 71⅝, 73⅜, and finally 72⅝.

Corn—Dull, Higher.

Corn was dull, with prices ruling higher but steady; No. 2 mixed corn, 35½; No. 3 corn, 34½; No. 2 yellow, 36½; No. 3 yellow, 36; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 3 white, 36½; No. 2 May, 35, then 34¾; July, 36.

Oats dull and steady; No. 2 mixed, 28c; No. 2 mixed May, 27½c; No. 2 white, 30c.

Rye dull, steady; No. 2 55c nominal.

Clover seed dull, steady and 5c off; prime cash, $4.30 asked; new, do., cash and April, $4.35 asked; October, $4.20 asked. Receipts, 715 bags; shipments, 350.

P. N. Quale reports street prices: No. 2 soft red wheat, 72c; white wheat, 69c; corn, 32c; oats, white, 28½; rye, 50c.

Toledo Produce Market.

There was a better trade to-day than on yesterday. Butter holds well up. Eggs are firm and in good demand. Cheese firm with an upward tendency.

Butter—Fancy separator, 20@21c; gathered cream, 1b., 19@20c; dairy butter, 14@15c.

Eggs—Fresh, 12@12½c.

Cheese—Fancy fresh, full cream, lb., 13@13½c.

Vegetables—Cabbages, lb., 4½c; onions, bu., 60@80c; beets, bu., 30c; carrots, bu., 30c; potatoes, bu., 50@60c; sweet potatoes, bu., $1.00; celery, per doz., 25@30c; turnips, bu., 30c; lettuce, lb., 14c; beans, bu., $1.30; parsnips, bu., 60c; rutabagas, bu., 35c; squashes, lb., 1½c; onions, new, dozen bunches, 10c.

Poultry, Dressed—Chickens, lb., 10c; yearlings, 9c; turkeys, lb., 12½c; ducks, lb., 9c; geese, lb., 8c.

Lard—No. 1 kettle rendered, 6c.

Hay—Timothy, car lots, choice, ton, $8.00@8.50; No. 1 hay, ton, $8.00; No. 2 hay, $6.00@7.00.

Straw—Wheat straw, per ton, car lots, $4.00; oat straw, ton, $5.00; bright rye straw, ton, $6.00.

Hides—Green, light and cows, per lb., 5c; No. 2's and bulls, 4c; 1c; heavy steers, 5½c; No. 2's, 5c; green calf, No. 1's, 10c; No. 2's, 8½c; kip, No. 1's, 8½@9c; No. 2's, 7½c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 9c; No. 2's, 8c. No. 1 calf, 12c; No. 2's, 10½c; sheep pelts, 20@25c.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $4.00@4.75; mutton, lb., 7c; lambs, 8@9c; calves, 8½c; beef, 5@6c.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Fruits—Apples, bu., $1.75; bbl., $4.75@5.00; cranberries, bu., 80c; quart, 9c; oranges, box, $2.50@3.25; lemons, box, $2.00@3.25.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $13.00; short mess, $12.00; short clear, $11.00; family mess, $12.00; according to quality; light hams, per lb., 8c; bologna sausage, lb., 8c; fresh sausage, lb., 7c.

Rock Salt—Per ton, $7.50; salt for pork packing, 200-pound bags, 80c; eastern salt, bbl., $1.00.

Linseed Oil—Raw, per gallon, 47c; boiled, 49c.

Beeswax—Per pound, 20@23c.

Feed, per ton—Bran, $13; middlings, $13; chop feed, $12@15, according to quality; No. 1 chop, $15; No. 2 chop, $13; corn meal, $15; oil meal, ton, $28.

Tallow—Per pound, 2¼@4c.

Wool—Coarse and medium, unwashed, 14@15c; washed, 18@22c; fine unwashed, 12@13c; washed, 15@18c.

Turpentine—Per gallon, 48½c, when sold by barrel.

Grain and Produce.

New York, April 11.—Butter—Receipts, 11,627 packages; market steady; western creamery, 16@21c; Elgins, 21c; factory, 15@15c. Cheese—Receipts, 1,135 packages; market firm; large white, 12@12½c; small white, 12¾@13c; large colored, 12@12½c; small colored, 12¾@13c; light skims, 8@9c; part skims, 7@9c; full skims, 4@6c. Eggs—Receipts, 11,627 packages; market firm; state and Pennsylvania, 11½c; western, 12¼@12½c; southern, 12@12½c. Sugar—Raw strong; fair refining, 4 1-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 9-16c; molasses sugar, 3 13-16c. Refined quiet; C, 4½c; powdered, 5¾c; granulated, 5¼c. Coffee—Market steady; No. 7, 6¼c.

Chicago, April 11.—Wheat—May, 71¼@71⅝c; July, 71⅝c. Corn—April, 32½c; May, 34¼c; July, 35c; September, 35⅝c. Oats—April, 25½c; May, 26¼c; July, 25½c; September, 22½c. Pork—April, $9.00; May, $9.05; July, $9.15@9.17½. Lard—April, $5.15; May $5.20; July, $5.32½@5.35. September, $5.45. Ribs—April, $5.00; May, $4.87½; July, $4.77½@4.80; September, $4.85. Flax—Cash, n w, $1.25½; s w, $1.13½; May, $1.21.

Live Stock.

Chicago, April 11.—Estimated receipts of hogs for Monday, 35,000 head; to-morrow, 25,000 head; left over, 5,000 head; market opened strong, but weakened later. Mixed and butchers', $3.65@3.80; good heavy, $3.80@3.85; rough heavy, $3.60@3.70; light, $3.65@3.85. Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; market steady; beeves, $4.00@5.70; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.85; Texas steers, $4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.75.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., April 11—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade) Hogs—Receipts, 27 cars; market active and steady at yesterday's closing prices; moderate demand; mediums and heavies, $3.75@4.00. Yorkers and mixed hogs, $3.80; pigs, $3.55@3.75; stags and roughs